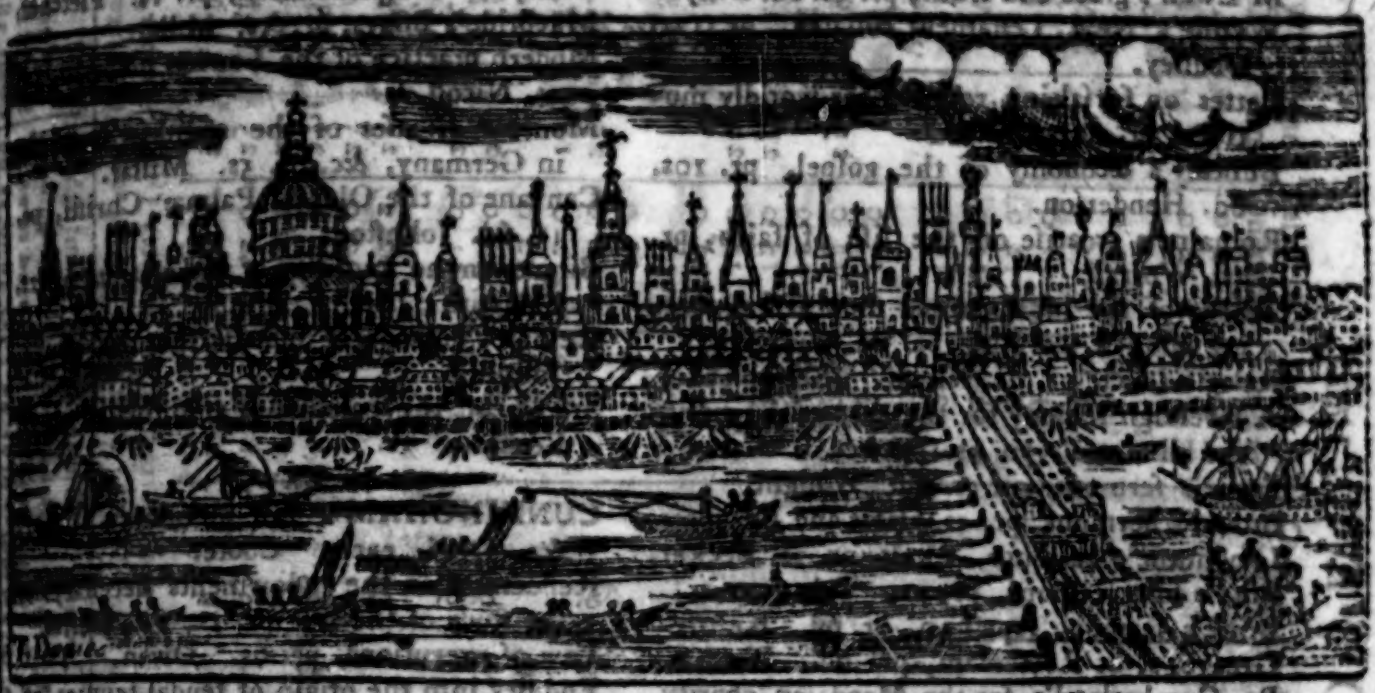
The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*.

For OCTOBER, 1764.

Letter to a beneficed Clergyman, relating to plurality of Curacies 491
The Philosopher's Tincture discovered 495
Anecdotes of the King of Poland ibid.
Mathematical Solution 496
Description of the Province of Quebec, ibid.
The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c. &c. 497—503
History of Bank of England 498 & *seq.*
Enquiry into the Causes of Smut in Corn 504
Case in Husbandry, and Answer ibid.
Dr. Cook's generous Apology 505
Causes of the Asthma 506
Cure of that Distemper 507, 508
Impartial and succinct History of the Origin and Progress of the late War 508—515
History of Mr. Pitt's Resignation 511
Exploits at Sea in 1761 513
Supplies for the War, 1762 514
Of the Abuse of Criticism in Religion 516—518
Voltaire's Letter to M. de Beaumont 518
Account of the Murder of Prince Ivan, in Russia 519
Voltaire's Satire on the French Nation 521—523
Vindication of the Scots 524, 5
Remedy for the White-Scour, in Sheep 525
Soot recommended as a Manure for Clover 526
Remarkable Decrease of the River Eden 527
Observations on the yellowish Wasp, of Pensilvania ibid.
Uncommon Darkness 528
Description of Uncommon Animals 529
The Ostrich and Chatterer described 530
Hints for the Ladies 531
Physical Advice 532
POETICAL ESSAYS 533—536
Sir John Fielding's Charge 536
Stories from Marmontel ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 537
Marriages and Births; Deaths 541
Ecclesiastical Preferments 542
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Course of Exchange 543
FOREIGN AFFAIRS ibid.
Catalogue of Books 544
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather 460

With an accurate
NEW MAP of the Province of QUEBEC, in NORTH AMERICA;
And a Representation of
NINE UNCOMMON ANIMALS, elegantly engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or stitched; or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in OCTOBER 1764.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	South Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consol.	3 per C. 1756	3 per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bond prem.	Exc. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28	Shut										94		Shut	2 10 0	0 11 0		S. W.	fine
29	122 ½	146		82 ½	81 ½						94			2 4 0	0 12 0	25 ½	W. N. W.	fine
30	Sunday										94						W. S. W.	fine
1											94			2 4 0	0 12 0	25 ½	S. W.	cold
2	121 ½	147			81 ½						94			2 4 0	0 11 0		N. N. W.	fine
3	121 ½	147			81 ½						94			2 4 0	0 11 0	25 ½	W. N. W.	fine
4	122				81 ½			83			94			2 3 0	0 12 6		N. N. W	rain
5	122 ½				81 ½			83 ½			95			2 2 0	0 13 0		W.	cloudy
6		147			81 ½			83 ½		87 ⅛	95			2 3 0	0 13 0		W.	cloudy
7	Sunday																W. N. W	fair
8		147			81 ½			83 ½			95			2 3 0	0 13 0		N. W.	fair rain
9		147	98		81 ½			83 ½			95			2 3 0	0 13 0	25 ½	E. N. E.	rain
10	123							83 ½			95			2 1 0	0 11 0		N. E.	fair
11	123 ½	147 ½		81 ½	82 ½	81 ½	82 ½	83 ½	85 ¼	87 ⅛	95			1 19 0	0 12 0	25 ½	S.	fair
12					82 ½			83 ½			95			2 1 0	0 12 0	26 ½	S. W.	rain
13					82 ½			83 ½			95			2 2 0	0 12 0		W. S. W.	rain
14	Sunday										95						W. S. W.	rain
15					82 ½			83 ½			95			2 0 0	0 11 0		S. W.	rain
16	121 ½	147 ½		82 ½	82 ½	82	82 ½	83 ½	85 ¼		95	92 ¼	92 ¼	2 9 0	0 12 0	25 ½	N. E.	fine
17	121	149			81 ½			83 ½		87 ⅛	95			1 18 0	0 12 0	15 ½	N. W.	fair
18					82 ½			83 ½			95			1 18 0	0 12 0		S. W.	rain
19	121 ½				82 ½		82 ½	83 ½		87 ¼	95	92 ¼	92 ¼	1 18 0	0 12 0	25 ½	S.	rain
20					82 ½		82 ½	83 ½			95	93	93	1 17 0	0 11 0	25 ½	S. W.	rain
21	Sunday																S. W.	cloudy
22		148					81 ½	83 ½		88	95	93 ¼	93 ¼	1 17 0	0 12 2	25 ½	S. W.	cloudy
23	121 ½	148			82 ½	81 ½	82 ½	83 ½	85 ¼	88	95	93 ¼	93 ¼	1 14 0	0 12 0	25 ½	S.	fair
24	121	148			82 ½		82 ½	83 ½		88 ⅛	95	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	1 18 0	0 12 0	25 ½	S. W.	rain
25	121	148 ¼						84 ½		88 ⅛	96	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	1 18 0	0 12 0	25 ½	W. N. W.	fine
26	122	148 ¼			83 ½			84 ½			96	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	1 19 0	0 12 0	25 ½	N.	cold
27					83 ½			84 ½			96	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	2 0 0	0 13 0	25 ½	N.	frost

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold.

Bank-Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 30s 0d to 37s	5 5s. to 10l. 0	9l to 11l 12s load	7l 0s to 8l 10s.	9l 0s 0d load	10l. 15s. load	24s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hay per load 50 to 60s.
Barley 17s to 20s 6d	0 18s. to 2 3 0d	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s 0d to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 8 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s.
Oats 14s to 18s 0d	18s to 30s. 0d	14s 0d to 19 0d	17s to 32s	17s 0d to 19	15s to 16 0d	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 38s. per chald.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1764.

Letter to a beneficed Clergyman, relating to Plurality of Curacies.

——Pudet, hæc opprobria nobis,
Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refel.
OVID.

Revd. Sir,

GIVE me leave to exchange a few words with you, in relation to the affair of curacies: induced to it by some incidents which have lately turned up in this neighbourhood, to which you are no stranger.

And I shall take liberty to introduce what I have to say on this occasion, by observing, in general, that the whole affair of curacies is a scandalous thing: Curates are no other than hireling priests; in the strictest sense of that odious phrase. This is an order of men, that is known, I believe I may venture to say, in no other protestant church on the face of the earth, in the English sense of the character: The national church of Scotland is a stranger to it; as are all the protestant churches abroad. It has its foundation in sacrilege, pluralities, and non-residence, those three great reproaches of the church of England, and of the reformation.

But it is not, sir, after all, so much the thing itself, considered at large, that I am here inveighing against; as the scandalous circumstances found attending the affair, as managed at present among us. I mean, that it is not so much a person's putting in a curate to reside in his parish, for the supply of his place, in a living from whence the principal himself has a just reason for retiring, occasionally. No, This, sir, is not so much the object of my resentment and censure. Though it were certainly to be wished, that we had not so many instances even of this nature, as are unhappily found taking place amongst us; but that every man, who takes on himself the important charge of the cure of souls, would make conscience of doing his duty in person. Since, it is, at least, a general rule, "That a man's duty is never so well performed, as when he does it himself."—But, what I have more especially in view, sir, in this address, is, the sin and the shame of a man's keeping up a number of curacies, and residing, at the same time, upon none of them:——And, above all, where he is found farming any of them out again to a sub-curate: Taking care, at the same time, to squeeze out a part of the stipend to himself: Of which latter shameless usage, I am sorry to say it, we do not want instances. The great and numerous inconveniencies of which practice (in the former branch of it) I shall go on to point out; though you cannot, sir, but be equally sensible to them with myself.

In the first place, the practice in view obliges to non-residence. Since a man, who has a number of curacies, cannot reside upon them all. And thus both principal and substitute are alike discharged from residence; contrary to the sense of the church, which always supposes, it is imagined, that either the principal, or a substitute, should reside upon all livings.

Again, the engaging in such an extent of duty, necessarily occasions a hasty perfunctory manner of performing the stated offices of public worship; begets a scampering way of reading prayers; and an indecent precipitation in preaching.

Further, this must occasion continued curtailings and defalcations in the several parts of public worship; the leaving out, it may be, part of a long

tion, or the exchange of it, perhaps, for a morter: The omiſſion of many of the occaſional prayers, the ſuppreſſion of ſinging and catechizing: And, to crown all, the reduction of the ſermon to unedifying and contemptible dimenſions.

Withal, the extra-duty, as well as the ſtated ſervice of the ſabbath, muſt hereby be neceſſarily made to ſuffer. If a man has the care of all the ſouls of four or five pariſhes, there muſt neceſſarily be conſiderably more extra-duty to be done in the courſe of the year. Women to be churched; children to be chriſtened, and received in public; holy days and faſting days declared *; notice given of the communion; banns of matrimony publiſhed; briefs, citations, excommunications, proclamations, acts of parliament, &c. read †: Not to ſay, children to be chriſtened at home; the ſick to be viſited, &c. both theſe, it may be, at conſiderable diſtances from the place of public worſhip.—Now, when a man is preſſed for time, in which to perform the more extraordinary ſtated ſervices of the day; let any one judge, how it will fare with all theſe extra-ſervices, in the hands of a man thus unhappily circumſtanced. They muſt either be in a great meaſure neglected, or performed in a way, which is of a piece with all the reſt of his public functions; that is, in a precipitate, indevotional, and, conſequently, in an unedifying manner.

It is not pretended, ſir, but that a man may make ſhift to ride fifteen or twenty miles on a ſunday; and viſit, in the courſe of this wide excurſion, four or five churches. But will any take upon them to aſſert, that this can be done at all theſe churches in time? Can a man appear at two churches in a morning, and in two other churches in an afternoon, at the proper, ordinary, ſtated hours of public worſhip? Eſpecially, when theſe churches are found lying many miles aſunder, croſs a country, in deep and founderous roads: and all this, more eſpecially in the wintery half of the year, when the days are ſhort, and the weather and the roads bad: Performing all the ſtated, and diſcharging all the occaſional duties, public and private, with proper ſolemnity and devotion? Impoſſible! utterly impoſſible, in the very nature of things! ‡ Now the coming to church at unſeaſonable hours (either in the forenoon

* *Though the above article is inſerted in the run of particulars; yet week-day duty is not, however, ſo much inſiſted on here: the writer being very much of opinion, that ſtated week-day duty is of no real ſervice to the intereſts of religion; in country pariſhes at leaſt. Since people, in country life, have no leiſure, it is notorious, to attend it: (happy is it for thoſe who can ſeparate an hour (from the incumbrances of this buſy ſcene) for the perſonal and family worſhip of week days)—which, by the way, is a collateral argument, by which the plenitude, regularity, and ſolemnity, of the Lord's day publick worſhip ſtands farther greatly enforced. Since, if theſe poor people can have no publick week-day worſhip and you rob them, though but in part, of the ſolemn ſervices of the ſabbath (as is evidently done, by a ſlight, overt diſcharge of them) they are thus rendered double ſufferers, in proportion, in both beanches of their publick worſhip; meaning, as well on Lord's days, as on week days.*

† *The "proclamation, for the encouragement of piety and virtue" is charged, and commanded, to be read four times a year, in all churches: as is, alſo, "An act more effectually to prevent profane curſing and ſwearing:" Under the penalty of five pounds every neglect, with regard to this latter. Not to mention the acts for a public thankſgiving on the 5th of November, and on the 29th of May: Which are directed to be read each once every year.——There are, beſides, "certain ſolemn days" (in number five) for which particular ſervices are appointed: Such as, the 5th of November, &c. in which the ſervices are longer than ordinary, not to ſay more intricate and involved; and, conſequently, require more attention and time, as well on the part of the miniſter, as on that of the hearers.—Now, what regard can poſſibly be paid to all the extra-demands of authority, it muſt be very eaſy to determine, when a man has the care of a number of pariſhes upon his hands.*

‡ *There are ſtill other affecting circumſtances, which ought to be brought to account here: meaning ſuch as the danger of accidents happening to the horſe-tackle, to the beaſt itſelf*

forenoon or afternoon of the day) brings along with it another great inconvenience; which comes out as follows: People in common we know, by melancholy experience, are not over and above fond of going to church: A little matter is sufficient, it is well known, to keep them from that sacred resort. And they will be sure not to fail making default on the part of the minister, a sufficient excuse for their own deficiencies. A minister's coming to church, for example, at an unseasonable hour, cannot fail of furnishing them with a pretence for absenting themselves wholly from an attendance on public worship. When a man comes at between eleven and twelve o'clock, A. M. *e. g.* or, at between three or four o'clock, P. M. he cannot expect to have the full congregation, that he might promise himself at the ordinary hours of ten and two. ——Do any ask me, why so?——For this obvious reason. Because a great part of the audience have, no question, by these hours, otherwise disposed of themselves: Some, it is probable, are got to the alehouse; others, it may be, are engaged in visits, or parties of pleasure abroad. Nor will they, not they, stay, till the travelling parson shall think fit to stroll that way. If he would come in time, and, as he should do, they would go to church, and hear him. But he may pray and preach by himself, if he will, for all them, as things are managed in their parishes." Such are the inconveniencies of a minister's coming too late to church, in country parishes.——Nor are those of coming too early fewer, or of less ill-consequence. Since people will be then generally found engaged in the attendancies of animal life; or, in the works of necessity, or mercy; in respect of themselves, or their cattle.

In a word, sir, and to make way towards concluding the trouble I am now giving you, nothing, it is evident, can easily be imagined more prejudicial to the interests of religion, than the committing a number of parishes to the care of one man.—More especially (as is also but too often the case) when the man is young, and a man of pleasure; who does not appear to have any due sense, or proper savour, of religion upon his mind; but is induced to go into these numerous cures, merely for the sake of the salaries attending them.

Having mentioned this last circumstance, I find myself obliged to take notice of an objection to what has been said, which may be grafted possibly upon it. It is this: "Men are obliged, you will say, perhaps, sir, to take a number of curacies, the salaries annexed to them being so very small, or they cannot live." To which I answer,

That one thing which has contributed, among others, to reducing the salaries of curacies, has been this very practice here complained of; that, I mean, of taking a number of cures. The principal reasoning thus: "Tho' I give my curate, it is true, but a trifle; yet, as he may take several other curacies; so the income arising upon them all, will afford him a pretty competency *."

And thus these two considerations are found mutually operating in the premises, and acting upon each other, with malignant influence. The smallness of the salaries obliging men, on

*itself, or, to the rider; in the course of a precipitate career of a thousand miles *, through the several seasons of the year, the girt or stirrups, &c. may break; horses may cast a shoe, be taken sick or lame, &c. The rider may get falls, or receive hurts, from gates, &c. All which (as this writer has himself largely experienced in earlier life) may greatly incommode a man, and contribute to the rendering his time of appearance, at his several churches, not a little precarious.——The above accidents may be more justly apprehended, in respect of such horses, and such tackle, as are hired: which are what curates will be generally found, it is apprehended, making use of; as not having it in their power to command any of a superior order.——In some situations curates are forced to ride mere absolute cart horses.*

* *See a letter signed* The Pilgrim: *dated Devon, July 27, 1764, representing "the serving churches by lot." Lond. Mag. Aug. 1764, p. 408.*

* Twenty miles, on each of the 52 Sundays, amount to 1040 miles a year.

the

the one hand, to take a number of cures; and taking a number of cures reading, at the ſame time, on the other hand, to reduce the ſalaries of them all *.

And is there no remedy, ſir, allow me to inquire, in this lamentable caſe? What ſay the canons of the church here? This ſtate of things can certainly be no part of the excellency of the conſtitution of the church of England; of the pure, primitive, apoſtolical church of England.—Very true, it is, indeed, no part, praiſed be God! of the conſtitution in queſtion; but indeed a groſs corruption of it—Since were all curates to be licenſed, by the ordinary, as they ought to be, according to canon †, and the names, and the number, and the diſtances, and the improved value of the livings, which they ſub-ſerve, given in upon oath, by atteſtations of veracity; the enormous grievance here complained of, and all its long train of wretched conſequences, might be prevented. No man ſhould certainly be allowed to ſerve more than two curacies: from which he ought, no queſtion, to find a competency ariſing, if the whole income of thoſe two pariſhes would afford ſuch a competency. And if theſe cures were at an eaſy diſtance from each other, and had each of them ſervice but once a day ‡; all the offices, public and private, might be performed, in each church, in tolerable time, and with ſome degree of ſolemnity and adoration; the officiating miniſter be delivered from a great deal of unreaſonable fatigue, (and danger of health, limbs, and life) and the intereſts of religion in the church of England be more effectually ſecured, from the inſults of Deiſts, Papiſts, and Diſſenters, of all the ſeveral denominations; not to ſay Abſenters: Which, how well they are deſerved, in the preſent relaxed ſtate of things, let every one (and every one will, whether we will let him or no) adjudge, and determine for himſelf. I am,

Dear Sir, &c.

June. 20, 1764. V. P. D.

P. S. The intelligent reader need not be told, that the above is written with a generous deſign of ſerving, as well the intereſts of curates in particular, as of religion and the church of England in general. It is hoped, therefore, that none will take umbrage at the above repreſentations; which are deſigned to ſerve all, and to injure none—Curates, in particular, can conceive no juſt cauſe of offence. Since, if they can procure a competency by the ſervice of two churches only; they ought, certainly, for their own ſakes, as well as that of religion, to give up any little extra-advantages, which may be found going along with the preſent enormous fatigue and dangers of attending double that number of pariſhes: And even principals themſelves (if they could be induced to ſee things in a true light, and to think, in conſequence, like men and like Chriſtians) could not but confeſs the juſtice, and the equity, and

* *The text above gives the writer occaſion to obſerve here (however ungrateful the remark may prove to ſelf intereſted men, whoſe godlineſs, it appears, ſavours but too much of gain) that among all the defalcations, which parochial livings* [*where the intereſts of religion are, after all, moſt effectually to be advanced, amongſt the body of the people*] *have been brought under, by impropriations, appropriations, moduſes, and other the various unhappy methods of alienation of parochial dues, the greateſt reduction of all others, is frequently found ariſing from the conduct of parochial incumbents themſelves, to whom the cure of ſouls is committed: Who, we ſee, are not aſhamed to withdraw themſelves entirely from their livings, and put in what is called a curate; who, on a living of ſeveral hundreds a year, ſhall be allowed the pitiful ſtipend of 40 l. or 45 l. per annum.—Is this method of proceeding any part of the excellency of the conſtitution of the pure, the primitive, the apoſtolical, church of England?—I trow not.*

† *Canon XLVIII. A. D. 1603.*

‡ *That is, ſuppoſing the livings are ſmall: e. g. under a hundred a year.—For to all livings of that value, the principal ought, no doubt, to reſide himſelf; or provide a reſident curate, in all reſpects unexceptionable, who ſhould be allowed a competency, and not be ſuffered, by any means, to take a ſecond curacy.*

and, consequently, the honour, the praise, and the advantage, of acting in character; and "rendering to all their dues;" not excepting even their very curates themselves.

To the PRINTER, &c.

I Beg the favour of you to insert the following account of a new invented specific, which, as I chuse to advantage the public rather than myself, may, if you please, be hereby made known. I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

HENRY WILSON.

A Gentleman, completely skilled in botany, and no small proficient in chemistry, has been for these many years particularly fond of extracting the essences of every herb or flower that came in his way. A few years ago, having observed, in a field of his own, a kind of weed, which had something of the appearance of the dock, but narrower and rougher in its leaves; he had the curiosity to pluck it, and afterwards squeeze out the juice, of which it was remarkably full. This he laid by in a common phial; and it was many years before he thought of looking at it or using it; but happening one day to recollect the juice, upon observing a plant of the same grow from the roots of the other, he took it down, and, to his great surprize, found the phial reduced to a third part of its former bulk, but still preserving its form; and on the outer surface a kind of petrified drops, perfectly hard and of a yellow colour, which he found to be some of the internal liquor, that had oozed from the mouth of the vessel. Its surprizing effects hitherto made him curious to observe and trace them farther, and accordingly upon breaking the phial (for the cork, by the tenacity of the liquor, was in a manner riveted to the glass) he drew off the juice, which within was the purest liquor, and poured it into a marble cup; he then put a very small piece of deal wood into it, which he let remain for four and twenty hours; at the end of which time he found the stick of a beautiful yellow colour, the same as the liquor, and so hard, that it could with difficulty be penetrated with a knife. To make further experiment, he put in it an halfpenny, which he observed with the nicest eye for several hours; upon the first dropping of it in, there rose from the halfpenny the smallest bubbles, scarce bigger than the point of a needle, from every part of it, which continued for about two minutes, after which the copper began gradually to turn yellow. So great a curiosity induced him to call in a neighbour of his, Mr. John Biggott, apothecary at Newington, in Middlesex, and afterwards to admit many other neighbours and curious people, who all observed the impression of the halfpenny to grow less and less distinct, and in about an hour's time to vanish entirely. Six hours after it was put in, it was taken out, and was absolutely found to be to all appearance perfect gold. He immediately took horse, and carried it, accompanied with Mr. Biggott, to Mr. Slater, goldsmith in Bishopsgate street, told the whole affair to him, and desired him to make trial of it. It was first weighed, then cast, then beat; in short, it was found not to differ in the least from pure gold. Mr. Slater afterwards accompanied him to his house at Newington, where every kind of metal was tried, and found to have the same effect at its proper time. He has thought fit to make this public, being a man that has, by no means, occasion for such an expedient to grow rich; and at the same time fearing it should be dangerous to make use of it till proper notice is taken. The plant, its juice, and the effects of it, may be seen every day at Mr. Jackson's, at Newington, facing the church.

Anecdotes of the New King of Poland.

THE new-elected Polish monarch is son of Count Poniatowski, who was a colonel of the Swedish guards of King Stanislaus of Poland, and a nobleman of uncommon merit. His attachment to the person of Charles the XIIth of Sweden was such, that he followed him into Ukrania as a volunteer, without any post in his army. He was a man of invincible courage, and of great calmness and presence of mind in the most imminent dangers. He was the chief instrument in saving and carrying off the Swedish hero from the battle of Pultowa, when desperately wounded; for which service he

he was promoted to the rank of a general. He alſo preſerved the life of that prince a ſecond time, at the battle of Rugen in Pomerania. He afterwards acted as ambaſſador from Charles XII. at Conſtantinople; which duty he diſcharged with extraordinary addreſs. His ſon, the preſent king of Poland, who inherits all the virtues of his illuſtrious father, is about five feet ſeven in ſtature, about thirty-two years of age, has a majeſtic aſpect, a piercing eye, and poſſeſſes great courage tempered with reaſon; his natural parts, which are ſtrong and quick, are improved by a very liberal education; he is bleſſed with the gift of memory in a very extraordinary manner; he ſpeaks ſeveral languages in great perfection, and is a lover of the arts and ſciences. This monarch viſited London in the year 1754, remained in England from the beginning of September to the latter end of December, and when in town lodged at Mr. Croppenhole's, in Suffolk-ſtreet, near the Mews.

Solution to the Queſtion in the London Magazine *for* June, *p.* 288, *by* Thomas Wilkin, *Writing Maſter and Teacher of Mathematics at* Hexham *in* Northumberland.

LET A, repreſent the place of the firſt ſhip and B the place of the other, when they ſet ſail, and C the place they meet at.—And

Put $\begin{cases} a = \text{AD} = 36 \\ b = \text{DB} = 64 \end{cases}$

And $x = \text{AC}$. Then per queſtion $\frac{8x}{6} = \text{BC}$

Now (per 47 E.1) $x^2 - a2 = \frac{64x^2}{36}$

Solved $x = \sqrt{\frac{36b^2 - 36a^2}{28}} = 60$ the diſtance ſailed by the firſt ſhip. Hence the diſtance ſailed by the ſecond, is eighty miles. Then by caſe 4th, plane ſailing, the courſe ſteered by each ſhip reſpectively will be S. 53° 8′ eaſterly and N. 36° 53′ eaſterly. W. W. R.

*** *This queſtion was alſo ſolved, very neatly, by Mr. R. Bernardin.*

[*Vatum Ultimus* complains that the ſolution to the queſtion in our Appendix for 1763, p. 682, which is inſerted in the preſent volume, p. 253, is erroneous and performed on falſe principles; but as Mr. Helder brings his ſolution within a quarter of a mile of that of V. U. we hope he will excuſe our not being at the expence of a ſecond diagram.

A plain ſailing ſeaman, ſays the ſolution of J. S's queſtion, by Mr. Walton, p. 288. is incomplete and a little erroneous: His own ſolution is certainly very neat and conciſe, but we hope he will excuſe its inſertion for the ſame reaſon.]

AS we have, this month, obliged our readers with the annexed NEW MAP of the province of QUEBECK in NORTH AMERICA; drawn from the beſt authorities, by KITCHIN, it will be proper to refer them to the articles *Canada*, *Quebeck*, *St. Lawrence*, in the GENERAL INDEX to our firſt XXVII volumes. To the plan and deſcription of the city of Quebeck, in our volume for 1759, p. 200; to thoſe of the river St. Lawrence, in ditto vol. p. 608. Alſo of the fort and bay of Frontenac, in our vol. for 1758, p. 552, with its capture, p. 593. To our vol. for 1759, for an account of every thing relative to the ſiege and ſubjection of the capital and province to the Britiſh dominion, pages 507, 558—563, 563—568; and to our vol. 1760, p. 275—277, 320, 356—358. For the deſcription of Montreal, and its environs, an account of its ceſſion, &c. to our ſaid volume, p. 529—531, 533—548, 544, and for a map of the iſlands of, to vol. 1761, p. 8. For a general account of the inhabitants of the province of Canada, to our vol. for 1761, p. 25—27, 444. See alſo our vol. for 1763, p. 617, 694. If the reader is curious to ſee the ſituation of this province, in regard to the reſt of North America, let him conſult the maps in our vol. for 1755, p. 312, 360, 432, or the new coloured map thereof, in our vol. for 1763. p. 64.

The

BRITISH MUSEUM

For the Lo

75

Slude R.

JAMES'S

BAY

Rupert R.

Nemiskau L.

R. Nodaway

MISTASSINI

BAY

HUDSON'S

50

Albitibis L.

L. Beauharnois

St. Peters

Gr. Discharge

Waskatich L.

Ouiatchouan R.

Mistassins Lake

Ouiachigoutich L.

St. Johns L.

Beson L.

Outaouacouets

CANADA

Natouagamiou L.

Temiscamang L.

Lac Kachinagamich

Long Fall

Nipisfin L.

Ottawa R.

Montreal R.

Riviere

Achenipekaigan R.

L. St. Thomas

L. St. Peter

Three Rivers

Nicolet

Sorel

Richlieu R.

The Cedar Hills

L. St. Francis

Chambli

St. John

Quenbi L.

45

St. Lawrence R.

Champlain L.

Long Fall

NEW YORK

ONTARIO L.

Crown Pt.

75

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree

L. St. Barnaby

LABRADOR

St. John's R.

Esquimaux R.

Esquimaux P.t

ANTICOSTI I.

Saint Lawrence R.

Seven I.s

Egg I.

Lady M.t

C. Rosiers

Gaspee Bay

Bonaventure I.

Gaspesians

C. Hope

Grand Cove

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Chaleur Bay

Orphand Bank

Miramichi Bay

NOVA SCOTIA

Tadoushe

Bic

Wolf R.

L. Medoura

Tipaisiguat R.

Miragre R.

Ristigouche R.

Cape Cove

St. Thomas

R. St. John

Penobscot R.

Kenebec R.

Canibas L.

Baskenimanit R.

Matanne R.

Mississagué R.

Ouiatchouan R.

Pentagouet R.

Pentagoet L.

A New MAP of the PROVINCE of QUEBEC in NORTH AMERICA; Drawn from the best Authorities: By Tho.s Kitchin Geog.r

65 Longit. W. from London

45

50

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, *being the third session of the twelfth Parliament of* Great Britain, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 450.

THEN as to the bills properly called money bills, which were brought in pursuant to the resolutions of these two committees, and which were passed into laws, the first were the malt bill and the land tax bill, both of which were ordered to be brought in on the 8th of December, as soon as the house had agreed to the resolutions of the committee of ways and means that day reported by Mr. Alderman Dickinson; and the said alderman, together with Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Sollicitor General, Mr. Jenkinson, and Mr. Whateley, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. The next day they were both presented to the house by the said alderman, when they were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time; and as there was nothing new in either of them, they past thro' both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 20th of December; with a clause of credit in each, for raising by loans or exchequer bills, 750000l. upon the former, and 2,000,000l. upon the latter, at an interest not exceeding 4 l. *per cent.* and with a clause in each for making good the deficiency of the act for the same purpose in the second of his present majesty's reign, for the service of the year 1762. What a difference is there between the generosity of our parliaments now-a-days, and that of the parliament in 1660? Our parliament now grants without the least difficulty, and, as it were, *per saltum*, 2,750,000l. beside 800,000l. settled during the king's life, for the support of the civil list, being in the whole 3,350,000l. whereas in 1660, though it was the honey-moon of a new reign, it was with some difficulty the parliament could be prevailed on to grant the king a revenue of 1,200,000 l. for the support of the civil list, the navy, the military, and all the other expences of government.

The money bill next brought in was founded upon a proposal from the Bank of England, which, on the 8th of February was laid before the committee of ways and means, and upon Mr. Speaker's resuming the chair, Mr. Alderman Dickinson reported from the committee, that they had received a proposal from the governor and company of the Bank of England, relating to the matter referred to the said committee; and had come to a resolution thereupon; both which the committee had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received the next morning. Accordingly, on the 9th, Mr. Alderman reported both the proposal and the resolution, when the resolution beforementioned * was agreed to; and then it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, should be brought in thereupon; and that the said alderman, together with Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor General, Mr. Jenkinson, and Mr. Whateley, should prepare, and bring in the same.

On the 2d of April, Mr. Jenkinson presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the next day, and afterwards passed through both houses in common course, and with such expedition, that it was ready for, and received the royal assent on the 19th; which no one can now be surprised at, as this is the first time this great corporation can be properly said to have paid any thing to the publick, for the great powers and privileges with which they have, from time to time, been indulged, and by which they have for so many years made annually such a considerable profit.

When I say this, the reader must observe, that I do not call lending, paying;

* *See before, p.* 445.

ing: It is ſometimes a favour, but is ſeldom meant as ſuch by the lender, and is often a real injury to the borrower. Whatever it was, it has always hitherto been the only conſideration which the members of the bank gave to the publick, either for their firſt eſtabliſhment, or for any continuance of that eſtabliſhment. In 1694, when the Bank was firſt eſtabliſhed, the only conſideration they gave for their charter was that of lending the government the ſum of 1,200,000l. at an intereſt or annuity of 100,000l. which was above 8l. *per cent.* when the legal intereſt was but 6l. *per cent.* But ſo dangerous was a monopoly even of banking then thought, that they could not at that time obtain any ſort of excluſive privilege; and by the act of parliament paſſed upon that occaſion, 5 and 6 W. and M. chap. 20, it was expreſsly provided, that at any time, upon twelve months notice, after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1705, and upon repayment by parliament of the ſaid ſum of 1,200,000l. and all arrears of the ſaid yearly intereſt, the payment of the ſaid yearly intereſt, and the ſaid corporation ſhould abſolutely ceaſe and determine. In 1697, by the act 8 and 9 W. III. chap. 20, their term was continued till the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1710, upon their agreeing to lend the government another ſum of money for paying off the tallies, or orders, upon the funds therein mentioned, for which they were to have an intereſt at the rate of 8l. *per cent. per ann.* till repaid; and then they got ſome ſort of excluſive privilege; for it was by that act provided, that during the continuance of this bank, no other bank ſhall be erected or permitted by parliament; but before the expiration of this term, they got this privilege greatly enlarged; for in the act 6 Anne, chap. 22, they got a clauſe inſerted, by which it was enacted, that after the 29th of September, 1708, during the continuance of the Bank of England, it ſhall not be lawful for any body politick or corporate (other than the ſaid company of the Bank) or for any partners exceeding ſix in England, to borrow or owe any ſum on bill or note, payable on demand, or at any time leſs than ſix months from the borrowing thereof.

For this valuable excluſive privilege it does not appear that they paid any thing, at leaſt to the publick, or that they upon that occaſion lent any money to the publick. They had, indeed, in the preceding ſeſſion agreed, for a very ſufficient compenſation, to circulate a new ſort of exchequer bills to the amount of 1,500,000l. and it was probably foreſeen, that their aſſiſtance would be wanted in the next following ſeſſion for a like purpoſe. Accordingly in the next ſeſſion, as the heavy war we were engaged in, made it neceſſary for our government to raiſe a very large ſum of money for the ſupport of public credit, as well as for the ſervice of the enſuing year, the Bank was in both theſe reſpects of great ſervice, to our government at leaſt; for, in the firſt place, the Bank undertook to diſcharge and cancel all the ſaid exchequer bills for 1,500,000l. which had been iſſued in the 5th of Queen Anne, therefore the intereſt then due upon thoſe bills, was added to the principal, amounting both together to 1,775,027l. 17s. 10d. for which new principal ſum they were to have an annuity of 106501l. 13s. 5d. until the principal ſhould be repaid, being at the rate of 6l. *per cent. per ann.*

2dly, They engaged to advance 400,000l. to the government, one third part thereof, on or before the 10th of May, 1709, one other third part on or before the 28th of June, and the reſidue on or before the 25th of Auguſt following; but then they were to be allowed to deduct out of the ſaid 400,000l. by way of diſcount, ſo much as the rate of 6l. *per cent.* intereſt for each ſum would amount unto, from the very day of its being advanced, until the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1711, which was at leaſt 12l. *per cent.* conſequently they did not really advance above 352000l. for which, indeed, they were to have no intereſt; but only a continuance of their former annuity of 100,000l. until the 1,200,000l. at firſt advanced by them, and the 400,000l. now pretended to be advanced by them, ſhould be repaid.

And 3dly, they undertook to circulate 2,500,000l. in exchequer bills of the uſual form, that is to ſay, bills bearing an intereſt of 2d. *per cent. per diem*, whilſt in the poſſeſſion of any private perſon, natural or political; beſide

beſide which the Bank was to have 3l. *per cent per ann.* for the trouble of circulating them; ſo that they were really to have 6l. *per cent. per ann.* for their money, upon all ſuch bills as ſhould be in their poſſeſſion, and 3l. *per cent. per ann.* even upon thoſe bills which had once a currency in the exchequer, though they never came into their poſſeſſion, and for which they conſequently never did advance any money.

These engagements, which the Bank then entered into, were certainly of great ſervice to the government, as it enabled our miniſters to continue the war; but whether it was of ſervice to the nation will be diſputed by thoſe who think, that the balance of power might then have been ſecured, by ſuch terms of peace as our enemies would willingly have agreed to. Be this as it will, it is certain that every one of theſe engagements was in itſelf of great advantage to the Bank; for by every one of them they were to have an intereſt upon the money they lent, equal to, or above what was then the legal intereſt of money, and much above what was then come to be the natural. This I ſay, becauſe at the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, the intereſt allowed by parliament upon the money to be borrowed on the credit of the land-tax, was not to exceed 5l. *per cent.* and becauſe in the 6th year of her reign, our Eaſt India company agreed to have but 5l. *per cent.* intereſt upon all the money they had before lent, or were then to lend to the government. It is therefore the more ſurpriſing that the Bank ſhould, the very next year, inſiſt upon having at leaſt 6l. *per cent.* intereſt upon all the money they were then to lend, or had before lent to the government; eſpecially as a banking company may afford to lend money at a lower intereſt, than any other trading company can, becauſe if their credit be well eſtabliſhed, and their notes current in the place where the borrower has occaſion for money, they may advance the greateſt part, if not the whole of the money they lend, and the borrower will be glad to receive it, in their own bank notes.

Yet nevertheleſs, they were not ſatisfied with the advantage which every one of theſe engagements had in itſelf; for they ſtipulated, and our then miniſters agreed to give them a continuance of their term, with all its privileges annexed, for no leſs than twenty-two years; in purſuance of which it was by the act 7 Anne, chap. 7. enacted, That the Bank of England thus enlarged *, ſhall for ever be a body corporate by the name aforeſaid. But under theſe two proviſoes, 1ſt, That after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1732, on twelve months notice, if the parliament repay to the Bank 1,200,000l. formerly advanced, and the 400,000l. beforementioned, without any reduction, and all arrears of the ſaid 100,000l. *per ann.* and all principal and intereſt which ſhall be owing to the Bank upon tallies, exchequer orders, or parliamentary funds, then, and not till then, the ſaid fund of 100,000l. *per ann.* ſhall ceaſe. 2d. That after payment, as aforeſaid, and after the parliament ſhall redeem the annuity of 106,501l. 13s. 5d. *per ann.* herein after in this act ſettled and made payable to the Bank; and after all the exchequer bills made in purſuance of this act ſhall be diſcharged, and payment made to the Bank of the allowances herein after mentioned for circulating them, then, and not till then, the Bank and corporation ſhall ceaſe.

Thus it appears that, for this long continuance of their term, the Bank paid nothing to the publick: They only lent ſums of money for which they were to have a very high intereſt till repaid; and again in the ſame reign, they obtained by the ſame means a new prolongation of their term; for in the twelfth year of that reign, the government being under a neceſſity to raiſe 1,200,000l. by iſſuing exchequer bills, the Bank agreed to circulate the ſame, but inſiſted upon the uſual terms, to wit, that the bills ſhould bear an intereſt of 2d. *per cent. per diem*, from the day of their being iſſued, and that they ſhould have from that time an allowance of 3l. *per cent. per ann.* for all the ſaid bills, to commence in proportion as the ſame ſhould be iſſued

* *They had juſt before, by ſubſcription, increaſed their capital from* 2,201,171l. 10s. *to* 4,402,343l. *and the new ſubſcribers were by this act incorporated with the old.*

at the Exchequer, and beſides this allowance a yearly ſum of 8000 l. to be paid quarterly, in conſideration of which it was by the act 12 Anne, ſeſſion 1. chap. 11. enacted, that their corporation and funds were not to ceaſe or determine but upon ſatisfaction, as uſual, and upon twelve months notice after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1742. Theſe hard terms our then miniſters were obliged to agree to, as they could not now threaten the Bank with a diſſolution of their corporation for twenty years to come; but they took care to enact that the allowance of 3 l. *per cent.* to the Bank, as well as the 2 d. *per diem* intereſt, ſhould ceaſe or abate, as often, and as long, as any of theſe bills ſhould return to, and remain in, the hands of any officer of the revenue or exchequer, which was an advantage for the public that, ſo far as I can find, had never before been taken care of, though in 1710 no leſs than 45000 l. *per ann.* had been granted them, beſide the uſual allowance and daily intereſt upon their undertaking to circulate all the then outſtanding exchequer bills, and ſuch as ſhould be quarterly made out, for paying the intereſt to grow due upon them.

Although this was a better bargain for the public than ſeems ever before to have been made by any of our miniſters, with reſpect to the circulation of exchequer bills, yet from hence we may ſee, that the bank were to have above 6 l. *per cent.* intereſt, for all the money they were to advance for the ſervice of the government; for until the exchequer bills came into their poſſeſſion, they could not be ſaid to advance any money; and even then their advance of money probably conſiſted chiefly in their iſſuing a greater number of bank notes, becauſe, as their notes were then in full credit, any man that came to receive payment of exchequer bills to the amount of 100 l. or upwards, would chuſe to receive it in bank notes rather than in current ſpecie; and the Bank by iſſuing new notes in proportion to the exchequer bills they became poſſeſſed of, could not be ſaid to tranſgreſs that law which reſtrains them from borrowing, or giving ſecurity under their common ſeal, for more than is allowed by act of parliament; ſo that the Bank were really to have 6 l. *per cent.* intereſt, and a premium of 8000 l. *per ann.* without advancing ſo much perhaps as one ſhilling in ready ſpecie. Theſe were hard terms for the diſtreſſed publick, yet theſe terms they inſiſted on at a time when the natural intereſt of money was ſo evidently at, or below, 5 l. *per cent. per ann.* that the very next year an act of parliament was paſſed for reducing the legal intereſt to 5 l. *per cent. per ann.* and for making it highly penal for any lender of money to exact more.

In a few years after this laſt prolongation of the term of the Bank, two very great alterations were brought about, with regard to our national debts and public credit; for as the legal as well as natural intereſt of money was now reduced, and as our new government was firmly eſtabliſhed by the defeat of the rebellion in 1715, methods were found in the third year of King George the firſt to reduce the intereſt of all our redeemable national debts to 5 l. *per cent.* except the original fund of the Bank. A ſtep towards this great and ſalutary purpoſe had been made in the very firſt year of that reign; for by the act 1 Geo. chap. 12. a number of the taxes then ſubſiſting were united into one fund to be called the aggregate fund; and ſuch of theſe taxes, as had not before been, were, by that act, made perpetual; and it was likewiſe enacted, that all other public monies, which, after Michaelmas 1715, ſhould be brought into the exchequer, not being appropriated to any uſe, and not ariſing from any branch of the civil liſt revenue, as alſo the ſurplus of the ſaid revenue, if it exceeded 700,000 l. *per annum*, ſhould belong to this aggregate fund; the whole annual produce of which was appropriated to ſeveral particular uſes mentioned in the act, and laſtly to the raiſing annually a reſidue or ſurplus of 270999 l. 7 s. which reſidue, or ſo much thereof as the ſaid fund ſhould produce, was by the act to be applied quarterly to the paying off, and cancelling the then outſtanding exchequer bills; and if the ſaid prodnce ſhould at the end of any year, after Michaelmas 1715, amount to more than would anſwer all that was thereby charged upon it, the

ſurplus over and above the ſaid ſum of 170,099 l. 7s. ſhould be diſpoſable by parliament.

This was the firſt ſtep made towards eſtabliſhing that fund which has ſince been called the ſinking fund; and it was ſoon followed by a ſecond, for in the third year of the ſame reign, our miniſters entered into a negociation with the bank, whoſe directors had now ſo much good ſenſe, and public ſpirit, as to agree to the following terms: 1ſt. That they would accept of an annuity of 88,751 l. 7s. 10d. after Midſummer 1718, in lieu of their then preſent annuity of 106,501 l. 14s. 5d. until the principal of 1,775,027 l. 17s. 10d. before mentioned, ſhould be repaid. 2dly, That they would diſcharge and deliver up to be cancelled exchequer bills to the amount of 2,000,000 l. and in lieu of the former intereſt and allowance would accept of an annuity of 100,000 l. to commence from Chriſtmas 1717, until the principal ſhould be repaid. 3dly, That they would continue to circulate the remainder of the exchequer bills, amounting to 2,561,025 l. principal money, at the uſual allowance of 3 l. *per cent. per ann.* and they agreed that from Chriſtmas 1717, theſe bills ſhould carry an intereſt but of a penny *per diem*; and further, that from that day the abovementioned allowances of 45000 l. and 8000 l. ſhould ceaſe and determine, and 4thly, That if required any time before the 25th of March, 1718, they would advance 2,500,000 l. at an intereſt of 5 l. *per cent.* till repaid.

By this agreement a conſiderable addition was made to the clear produce of the aggregate fund; for the deficiencies of all the bank funds, and all allowances for circulating, as well as the daily intereſt upon, the exchequer bills, had been charged upon that fund; therefore this was certainly on both ſides a patriotic agreement, but neither ſide did any more than their duty; for miniſters of ſtate are, in all ſuch tranſactions bound to make the beſt bargain they can for the public, and it is the duty, and ought to be the buſineſs, of a national bank, or any bank eſtabliſhed by public authority, to contribute as much as they can towards reducing the natural rate of intereſt; for till it be reduced no law ought ever to be made for reducing the legal. Indeed, the Bank could not at this time, with any decency, refuſe to agree to theſe terms; for our miniſters having, at the ſame time, applied to the South-ſea company, that company agreed to accept of an annuity of 500000 l. after Midſummer 1718, in lieu of the annuity of 600,000 l. which they were then intitled to, upon their capital of 10,000,000 l. the conſequence of which would probably be, that, after Midſummer 1718, a clear ſurplus would annually ariſe from the produce of the taxes that had been appropriated to the payment of their annuity of 600,000 l. therefore they likewiſe agreed to be ready, if required, to advance at any time before Chriſtmas 1717, the ſum of 2000000 l. for the public ſervice, at an intereſt of 5 l. *per cent.* till repaid.

Both theſe agreements were next ſeſſion eſtabliſhed by act of parliament: That with the Bank by act 3 Geo. chap. 8. and that with the South-ſea company by act 3 Geo. chap. 9. and by act 3 Geo. chap. 7. a great number of taxes were united into one fund to be called the general fund, for raiſing yearly the ſum of 724,849 l. 6s. 10d. being the ſum which thoſe taxes had before yearly produced, and ſuch of them as had not before been, were now made perpetual. This general fund was by the act appropriated for paying all the annuities thereby charged upon the ſame; and in caſe the produce of all theſe taxes did not in any one year amount to this ſum, the deficiency was to be made good out of the firſt aids to be granted in parliament, after it ſhould appear. Then the treaſury was impowered to cauſe books to be opened for taking in the ſubſcriptions of thoſe public creditors to whom thoſe taxes had been mortgaged: Theſe books were to be kept open till Michaelmas 1717, each with a proper preface for declaring the intention of the ſubſcribers, whether they were willing to accept of an annuity of 5 l. *per cent.* till their principal ſhould be repaid, or deſired to have their principal and intereſt then due, paid in ready money; and each ſubſcriber was, before that day, to ſubſcribe his name and addition in that book whoſe preface declared his intention. Then in order to pay ready money to all thoſe who ſhould

deſire

deſire it, or ſhould neglect to ſubſcribe, the treaſury was impowered to call for the 2,500,000 l. from the Bank, and 8,000000 l. from the South-ſea company, or ſo much thereof as there ſhould be occaſion for; and in caſe both theſe ſums ſhould not be ſufficient, they were impowered to iſſue warrants to the proper officers in the exchequer to receive after Michaelmas, ſuch ſums of money for making good the deficiency, as any perſons would advance for purchaſing annuities at the rate of 5 l. *per cent. per ann.* payable out of this general fund. And laſtly there was inſerted in this act that famous appropriation clauſe which was re-enacted, and a little altered by the act 5 Geo. chap. 3. as follows: That all the monies which at the end of every quarter ſhall be produced, for the reſpective ſurpluſſes of the aggregate fund, the South-ſea fund, and the general fund (that is to ſay whatever the duties, or taxes appropriated to theſe reſpective funds ſhould quarterly produce, over and above what would be ſufficient to anſwer all the payments charged upon them, by the acts by which they were reſpectively eſtabliſhed, or by that act) ſhall be appropriated and reſerved for diſcharging ſuch national debts as were incurred before the 25th of December, 1716, and provided for by acts of parliament, in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by any future acts.

By theſe three funds a new fund was thus eſtabliſhed, which has ever ſince been called the ſinking fund *; and if this clauſe had been religiouſly obſerved, it would have far exceeded what it does at preſent; for ſo ready were the public creditors to accept of annuities at 5 l. *per cent.* when this fund was firſt eſtabliſhed, that the treaſury had no occaſion to call for any of the money which the Bank and South-ſea company had engaged to advance if required, and by the famous South-ſea ſcheme in the year 1720, almoſt all our irredeemable debts were converted into redeemable, and very near the whole of our publick debts were thereby, in 1727, reduced to 4 l. *per cent. per ann.* therefore that famous ſcheme, tho' it brought ruin upon many private men, yet it muſt be allowed to have been in this reſpect of ſome ſervice to the publick; and in another reſpect it has ever ſince been of great ſervice to our government; for it threw ſuch a large ſhare of the monied property of the nation into the hands of a few private men, that it greatly reduced the natural intereſt of money, when lent in large ſums upon government, or land ſecurity, but raiſed it as much upon ſmall ſums, eſpecially when the money was wanted for any conſiderable time upon perſonal ſecurity. This was a very great diſadvantage to our trade, becauſe it prevented any man's engaging in any ſcheme of trade, that required a larger ſum of ready money than he was himſelf poſſeſſed of. But it was of great ſervice to our government, and had ſo immediately an effect, that in 1723, the intereſt allowed by parliament upon the money to be borrowed upon the land tax, was not to exceed 3 l. *per cent. per ann.* at which rate we have always ſince continued in time of peace to raiſe the money upon the land tax and malt tax acts; and yet the Bank continued, till after the expiration of their then term, to have at leaſt 4 l. *per cent. per ann.* not only upon all the ſums they had advanced, but upon all they afterwards advanced to the government.

But as their term was to expire on the 1ſt of Aug. 1742, in the year 1741, though we were then engaged in a war with Spain, and likely to be involved in a more burthenſome and a more barren war in Germany, the Bank became more moderate in their demands; and as our government had occaſion for raiſing a large ſum of money; they agreed to advance the ſum of 1600,000 l. before December 25, 1742, without any intereſt to be paid for it after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1743, from which time they were to reſt ſatisfied with their original annuity of 100000 l. upon condition of their term being continued till the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1764; in purſuance of which agreement, the act 15 Geo. II. chap. 23, was paſt the next enſuing ſeſſion, by which their corporation and term of excluſive banking, with all former privileges, was to continue till the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1764, after which, upon a year's notice, and payment of the ſaid 1600000 l. now advanced, and the like

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1760, *p.* 231.

ſum before advanced, and all arrears of their ſaid annuity of 100,000 l. and all principal and intereſt owing them on all tallies, exchequer orders, exchequer bills, or parliamentary funds, (except ſuch funds as were otherwiſe provided for) which the company ſhould have remaining in their hands, or be intitled to, at the time of ſuch notice given, then, and not till then, their corporation was to ceaſe and determine. From hence it appears that for this continuation the Bank paid nothing to the public, no more than they had ever done before; but upon this occaſion they did more than they had ever before done: They agreed to accept of a leſs intereſt for their principal debt, now amounting to 3,200,000l. than was in that year allowed for money lent upon the land tax; and at that intereſt it has ever ſince continued *.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

AS the diſtemper of grain called the ſmut, is one of the moſt deſtructive diſtempers that happens to corn of moſt ſorts, eſpecially wheat, we ſhall from *Mr.* Duhamel's *Elements of Agriculture*, give his *enquiry into the cauſes of it*, as follows †:

"The ſmut cannot, as has been hitherto imagined, proceed from the grain's not being impregnated, ſince it affects and deſtroys the organs that diſtinguiſh the ſexes of plants long before the time of impregnating.

It can neither be attributed to the wet hanging on the ears, to fogs, nor the heat of the ſun; ſince we have ſeen ears ſmutty long before they were diſengaged from the coverings afforded them by the leaves, which ſtill continue green, if the diſtemper is not got to any great height.

Theſe ſame obſervations abſolutely over-turn the opinions of ſuch as think that the cauſe of the ſmut is to be found in the grain already formed, but as yet of a milky ſubſtance.

It has been pretended that the dampneſs of the ſoil will occaſion ſmut; but it is not perceived that corn is more ſmutty in the bottoms of fields than in the parts that lay higher; beſides, why ſhould one diſtempered plant be found amongſt many that are healthy? Yet, as it appears that grain is more ſubject to ſmut in wet, than in dry years, it is poſſible that, tho' wet is no immediate cauſe of ſmut, it may be favourable to the progreſs of the diſtemper.

Some naturaliſts have aſcribed this diſtemper to inſects. If I cannot abſolutely contradict this, I can at leaſt, aſſert that, being at firſt of that opinion, all the reſearches I could make to eſtabliſh its reality were of no effect. I have it is true, been ſhewed ſome Staphylins, and other inſects that were on ſmutty ears; yet as I found the like on thoſe that were healthy, I believe, with M. Tillet, that theſe inſects are in no reſpect the cauſe of this diſtemper. We are ſenſible that the corn caterpillar deſtroys the farina, yet it does not cauſe the ſmut. Many flies depoſit their eggs in theſe ſeeds; worms proceed from them and gnaw the ſeed; but we do not obſerve that they occaſion any thing like the ſmut. M. Hales, being willing to try whether grain bruiſed with the flail became ſmutty, choſe a certain number of ſeeds of different ſizes, and bruiſed them with a hammer; this ſeed ſprouted, and bore ears that were not ſmutty. This experiment, made by ſo able a naturaliſt, ſubverted in this manner an opinion that had been formed on the cauſe of this diſtemper.

The dung of pigeons and ſheep have by ſame been thought to cauſe ſmut; but without reaſon. We have large dove-houſes, the dung of which is ſpread on our wheat-lands, where our ſheep's dung is alſo laid and we even fold our ſheep there; yet it is not obſerved that theſe fields are more ſubject to ſmut than others. This opinion is therefore void of all proof.

M. Wolf imagined that ſmut was occaſioned by the unnatural form of the embryo: But M. Aimen has refuted this opinion, by demonſtrating, that in certain plants the male flower is attacked by the ſmut; and theſe flowers have no embryo.

M. Aimen has very judiciouſly obſerved, that the ſmut cannot be owing to any defect in the ſap, as all the parts of the plants, excepting the ear, appear healthy, and there are plants perennial in their roots, which ſeem very vigorous; yet is their ſeed every year ſmutty.

This ſame naturaliſt, who has made ſome very uſeful reſearches into the cauſe of the ſmut, properly ſo called, ſays,

* *See before, p.* 174.

† *See before, p.* 302.

ſays, that this diſtemper ariſes from an ulcer which in the firſt place, attacks the ſtamina of the ſeed, and afterwards infects the different parts of the flower. But the remote cauſe of this ulcer will, perhaps, be required. To diſcover this cauſe, M. Aimen examined ſeveral grains of barley with a magnifying glaſs; ſome were larger than others; many were hard, others yielded to the preſſure of the nail: ſome were of a deep, others of a light colour; many were oblong, ſome rounder; their huſks were cracked in ſeveral places; whereas in a natural ſtate this part is ſmooth and even: finally in ſome he perceived black ſpots, and through the magnifying glaſs theſe ſpots appeared to be covered with mould. Theſe grains were carefully ſorted, laid in little heaps, and ſowed a-part, but in the ſameland. All the grains that were mouldy produced ſmutty ears: the parched and ſhrivelled grains, and ſuch as had been attacked by inſects, either did not come up at all, or was not ſmutty. He then took ſome ſound and healthy grains; he ſowed them, and ſome time afterwards took them up to examine them with the glaſs; ſome of them he found mouldy, and, putting them again into the ground, they produced ſmutty ears.

M. Aimen, without aſſerting, that there is no other cauſe of ſmut, concluded from theſe experiments, I have mentioned, that mouldineſs is one of the cauſes of the ſmut.

It is not eaſy to conceive that this mouldineſs, or, if you will, this kind of moſs, is capable of cauſing this diſtemper; for as ſoon as the grain has ſprouted, and formed its plant, the whole ſubſtance of the ſeed is exhauſted. Whether the huſk rots or not ſeems to be of little conſequence to the plant, which no longer depends for ſubſiſtence on the ſeed that had hitherto ſupported it. It is eaſily conceived that mouldineſs may either kill a plant, or make it weakly. But it is not ſo apparent how this mouldineſs can affect the organs of fructification only, and totally deſtroy them, without any other parts of the ſame plant being viſibly affected; and this, though the plants ſhould even be perennial. As to the reſt, M. Aimen relates facts; and, in ſome meaſure, to account for them, one might conjecture on a ſuppoſition that the growth of plants is only an unfolding of their parts; that the organs of fructification, which exiſted though imperceptibly in the ſeed, were affected with mouldineſs before the grain was put into the ground. But let us keep to well-obſerved facts: it is of much more importance to collect them than to be in haſte to explain them by conjectures, which hitherto have been little founded on probability."

To which we ſhall add the following caſe and anſwer, relating to this diſtemper.

A Caſe in Huſbandry.

"A Farmer near Warrington, in 1762, ſummer-worked a field, and manured one half of it with ſludge out of an old marle pit, and the other part with dung from his dunghill; after which he ſowed the whole field with wheat all of one ſort. When that wheat was reaped in 1763, that part of it which had been ſludged was clean and fine, but the other part which had been manured from the dunghill, was very much ſmutted. Thoſe who are verſed in huſbandry are deſired to account for this.

ANSWER.

"MANY are the cauſes of ſmut in wheat, I therefore ſhall not pretend to account why one part of the crop of the farmer near Warrington, dreſſed with ſludge was clean, and the other part, dreſſed with manure from his dunghill, was ſmutty, but will endeavour to ſhew what might be the cauſe.

A general opinion prevails among farmers, in many parts of the kingdom, that if they dreſs their wheat land with yard or ſtable dung, wherein the ſtraw of ſmutty wheat has been ſpent, their crops will always be ſmutty, and will have the ſame effect as if they were to ſow ſmutty ſeed.

I have uſed a farm for above ten years laſt paſt, that, for time immemorial, produced ſmutty wheat, the tenants always dreſſing their wheat-land with their yard, or ſtable dung, wherein they ſpent their wheat ſtraw. The firſt two years I laid all my dung on my graſs-ground, and dreſſed my wheat-land with lime; I have ſince every year dreſſed part of my wheat-land with my yard and ſtable dung, and

and other parts with a variety of other dreſſings, and have not yet had a ſmutty crop, and have therefore no doubt, but that the dung of the ſmutty wheat ſtraw was the cauſe of the ſmut on my farm: Whether this was the caſe with the Warrington farmer's dung does not appear. Yours,

Sept. 22, 1764. A. D.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Eſſex, Oct. 1, 1764.

LET a man do what he can, and with ever ſo good an intention, I find he will be ſure to ſuffer cenſure, and be certainly blamed by ſome folks for the ſame.

It is objected that this my charitable undertaking, though of publick ſervice, will yet encourage quackery exceedingly, which is but too much practiſed and encouraged all over the kingdom already. I ſhould be very ſorry for this, if ſo. But how, pray, can this be accounted quackery, which is delivered out by rules of art?

Quackery, as I take it, is when medicines are uſed by gueſs, without rule or reaſon, only becauſe ſuch a recipe has been ſaid to have cured ſuch a diſeaſe.

I rather imagine umbrage will be taken from another quarter; forasmuch as ſuch a public method I uſe for the benefit of the poor, who cannot afford a phyſician his fee, nor be able to pay an apothecary his bill, (and but little is to be had of them without) may be the occaſion of their loſing ſome patients, whoſe abilities could well afford calling them in; but their parſimony will hence induce them to make uſe of what is thus adviſed for the relief of the needy, and ſo, ſtingily, reſerve their money in their pockets.

Such indeed is the imperfection of the preſent ſtate, that there can be no good done, but ſome inconveniency or other will attend it. Muſt the poor then, who have but few friends, be quite neglected, and utterly forgot, becauſe ſome near people will, to ſave their purſes, partake of what is intended for the others benefit?

Was I once conſcious to myſelf, or could be convinced by argument, that I hereby did more hurt to ſome, than good to others, I would deſiſt directly; but till then, I muſt in duty and conſcience proceed, as I have begun, thus to ſerve the public, and leave the poor ſuch a legacy, as no one elſe, that I know of, ever did before; that I may do all the good in my power, not only for the preſent but for the future, even to poſterity, and thoſe as yet unborn, long after I am dead, and utterly forgot.

And as we cannot leave our knowledge and ſkill behind us, as we do our eſtates and money, to be diſtributed among the ſurvivors; I thought no method could be better taken than thus to commit this legacy to your truſt, to be ſtored up in your communicative, and, probably, very durable magazine.

I well remember, when I was young, that the very uſeful Dr. Quincy was blamed by many of his brethren for rendering phyſick, as they thought, too familiar, but really I then thought it ſo far from being a fault, that it rather added honour to his memory.

Now we will, for once, ſuppoſe the damage may amount to 100l. or even ſet it, if you will, at 1000l. Pray, what is this ſum among ſo many? Let them generouſly then throw it in, as their own ſhare, to this general charity, without grumbling, and be eaſy. For we very well know there are but very few of the profeſſion who are fond of poor patients.

But come, that is not all, they ſhall not be loſers altogether neither, I will even make them ſome amends for the ſmall damage I may hereby do them. Ay! How can that be, cries one? Why, I will tell you. I will inſtruct them ſomewhat in their profeſſion, and ſave them the time and trouble of turning over many bulky volumes, and poring much upon the tedious writings of prolix and obſcure authors.

I hope thoſe gentlemen will not take it amiſs, if I declare I had them in my eye too, and was ready and willing to ſerve and oblige them, as well as the poor patient; and ſurely practiſing apothecaries cannot be ſorry, much leſs offended, with plain rules to direct them in their intentions, generally their weak ſide, when they ſhall be concerned alone, either with

internal diſtempers, or, upon ſome emergent occaſions, are obliged to act the part of ſurgeons.

But if they are ſo very ſturdy, or ſo well learnt, as to accept of none of my aſſiſtance, as I make no doubt but there are ſeveral apothecaries as judicious in phyſick as many phyſicians, yet let them allow their ſons, relations, and other tyros of the profeſſion, (may I adviſe it without vanity) to learn ſomewhat of me, though they themſelves may be too wiſe, or conceited, to ſtand in need of any ſuch inſtruction; and let them only conſider how cheap an acquiſition it is, ſo eaſily to obtain, in a few hours time, what coſt the author ſo much pain or ſtudy, whoſe main endeavour it is that, henceforth, the reproach of *ars longa* may be changed into the encomium of *ſcientia certa, & brevi paranda.*

After this long preamble, let us now proceed to our main point in hand.

SIR,

AMONG the many diſeaſes our frail bodies are ſubject to, I think hardly any is more ſhocking to behold than an aſthma, where ſuch diſmal diſorder calls for a ſpeedy relief, as it is ſo ſtubborn in itſelf, and threatens death to the patient every day: For though, perhaps, it may not be quite ſo painful as ſome diſtempers, yet it is as melancholy as any, to be obliged to ſit and ſtrive for breath, and be violently debarred the refreſhing ventilations of the vital air.

The external cauſe is any thing whatever, which depraves the regular mixture of the common maſs of blood, ſo as to impede the due circulation thereof thro' the lungs. The internal is a conſtriction of the veſicles of that bowel, which prevents their free and full expanſion in inſpiration, ſo as to permit a due and regular tranſmiſſion of the blood through their ſubſtance, from one ventricle of the heart to the other.

Hence the ſymptoms are ſhort and hard breathing, with wheezing, and violent motion of the midriff, and every muſcle elſe ſubſervient to reſpiration, with a ſtertor, or ratling, in the throat, ſo as not to be eaſy but in an erect poſture.

So an obſtruction, you ſee, wherever it happens, or from whatever matter or ſubſtance occaſioned, is the common and proximate cauſe of every diſeaſe, taking its name and nature from the particular place affected, and differing in the ſymptoms according to the ſeveral and various circumſtances attending the ſame. So that a combination of ſalts, ſlime, oils, globules of blood, and the like, can plug up, or obſtruct the evaneſcent arteries, or their lymphatick ones ariſing out from them, and other ſmaller tubes, or conical canals, in the animal machine, as effectually as gravel or ſtones themſelves can the larger or wider ones of the kidnies and liver; and the effect here, in the caſe of an aſthma, is equally the ſame, whether the bronchial veſicles be ſtuffed with viſcid matter from within, the caſe of coughs, or preſſed upon from without, the more general ſtate of this diſeaſe.

Obſtructions, I ſay, are the general cauſe of all inflammations and pain, which are variouſly denominated from the different parts of the body they happen in: As the gout in the joints; the rheumatiſm in the muſcles; quinzey in the throat; piles in the podex; pleuriſy in the pleura, aſthma in the lungs, and ſo forth. So with me it is always a maxim in phyſick, that all diſeaſes whatever ariſe originally from ſome obſtruction, or other, and that is as far as our knowledge in ſuch *minima naturæ* can reach, and therewith we muſt be content; for to offer to ſtretch our invention any further is but all gueſs-work and uncertainty, and has been, I fancy, the very foundation of ſo many idle hypotheſes we meet with, in many authors, every day.

In this caſe before us, if the obſtructing matter be moveable, it excites a cough; if fixed an aſthma; the reaſon is plain.

Aſthmas are rightly divided, or diſtinguiſhed, into two ſorts, humoural and nervous: i. e. moiſt or dry.

The intentions of cure here are to reſolve the lentor firſt, and then to expel it. In curing this obſtinate diſeaſe bleed often, but take away but a little at a time, for it gives only preſent relief, and is not ſafe in old people.

ple. However a little and often, as two or three ounces at a time, now and then, may be safely taken away even in cases of weakness, or old age. But in young and sanguine patients, who can much better bear it, you may take ten or twelve ounces. If the disorder lies high with a stertor, bleeding in the jugular vein is best, otherways in the arm.

The former solution of gum ammoniac, ordered for the jaundice, is excellent in the asthma also, especially for the dry, or convulsive kind; as is likewise the church-bug wine, there likewise prescribed; both being alike grand specificks for pulmonic disorders, whither for briefness I refer you.*

Keep the primæ viæ clean. Take ten or fifteen grains of Ipecacuanha between the fits often, for a gentle puke, to keep the stomach clean, and pump forward, by straining the muscles and fibres, the tough matter, or mucus that presses upon, and adheres to the fine bronchial vesicles.

In the fit, blister the back and arms, but especially the ankles, it being remarkable that blisters on the legs, how unaccountable so ever it is, have a much greater influence on diseases of the chest, than when applied to any other part of the body: and it is one of Hippocrates's precepts besides.

Give glysters as well in the fit as out of it, once a day, in urgent cases; when purges are not so safe nor proper, issues, cuppings, and cataplasms, may be of some service also.

Infusions made of horse-dung, or bare juice of it, to those who can take it, mixed up with wine, are accounted excellent.

Be sparing of opiates, because they stop expectoration, and increase the bad symptoms; but whenever great need of rest constrains you to use them, let them be well guarded with warm aromatics, and diaphoretics: for some sleep to such patients is very refreshing after such hard fatigue.

In case of stertor, or painful breathing, nothing gives better nor quicker relief than the following mixture, with which I have eased such as have snorted so loud as to be heard by those in the street.

Take of oxymel of squills (a preparation of sea onion) of hyssop water, and strong cinnamon water, of each two ounces; after shaking them well together, take a spoonful or two, three or four times a day, or oftener, as occasion requires. If it happens to give a puke, encourage it by drinking a little carduus, or chamomile flower tea, or any other, at the time.

Or if you prefer a linctus: Take of oxymel of squiels, and of syrup of balsam equal parts, more or less, rub them both well together by means of a little powdered sugar, in a marble mortar, to make them unite, (adding a drop of oil of cinnamon): Of this swallow a large spoonful, slowly, often.

As to spermaceti, a drug so much recommended by some in asthmas, and so commonly used of late in all inflammatory cases of the lungs and pleura, I, for my part, cannot see the value of it; for in my philosophy, though, perhaps, I may be mistaken, it seems to me to be here an insipid and clogging ingredient, rather than an excellent pectoral: whereas drugs of an attenuating nature are needful in an asthma; and penetrating detergents are propereſt; but I submit the affair to my superiors. Is not the following observation a plain proof of the truth of what I say?

As, attending a young miss once for a miliary fever, I ordered as usual, an emulsion of spermaceti, visiting her again a day or two after, her mother and nurse with much surprise, shewed me her fæces, saying, she was either full of worms, or else the lining of her guts was peeling off, they were so full of small, white, curled up particles, like the minute bodies of so many maggots: upon sight I soon satisfied them both of their mistake, and of the reason of this singular phænomenon, by assuring them it was only the spermaceti she had taken, which when disengaged from the yolk of the egg it had been resolved by, from the great heat of her bowels, assumed the insect-like shape, and made such an odd uncommon appearance. The inference I leave others to make; and if yet it be a resolvent medicine, and such a sovereign specifick for inflammations women's after pains, and for bruises, I should be well pleased to see it clearly vindicated; for I own myself a willing scholar still, as old as I am, though very near sixty, wherever I meet with a skilful master.

* *See p.* 405.

I will just mention, next, a few ſimples out of the Materia Medica, found from experience ſpecificks for this dismal diſeaſe; which as they are all ſafe, for I deal in nothing elſe, I leave their management to the diſcretion of the taker and his attendants.

I need not tell you that an aſthma is either continual, or periodical, as the method of cure in both is the ſame; the fits of the laſt are commonly regular, though of a continual not ſo.

Vinegar of ſquills is much commended, as is alſo the peruvian bark to put off the fit. Simple water with toaſted bread, with the addition of a little nitre, and ſal ammoniac, drank plentifully; and two ounces of vinegar of ſquills at night going to bed, have often prevented the fit. In the fit all hot things are very pernicious, and even the heat of the bed exaſperates the diſtemper, while extremity of cold is tolerated without injury: the food muſt be thin, and all fleſh forbid. Gentle acids and fruits may be uſed with advantage.

An inveterate aſthma is ſeldom, or never cured, yet it is very much relieved by medicines, and prevented from producing other ſad diſeaſes.

Take a ſpoonful of live church bugs, and gently bruiſe them in a ſtone mortar, then pour a gill of white wine to them, ſtir them well about, and let them ſtand an hour to extract their ſalts; then ſtrain them dry, and take of this wine a ſpoonful or two, often; it is excellent in both kinds of aſthmas. Bruiſe more live bugs as before, and ſo have their juice freſh and freſh. Take with this, gum ammoniac rolled up into pills, five as big as large peas. A ſpoonful of the juice of horſe-radiſh in a glaſs of white wine is excellent; or a dram of lac ſulphuris in honey, or in a ſpoonful of ſack.

In the fit of a moiſt aſthma the beſt remedies of all are emetics; nor is there any fear of ſuffocation; they ſhould be repeated often, for they relieve the difficulty of breathing, or dyſpnœa, wonderfully; as in a dry, nervous, convulſive, or hyſterick aſthma, out of the fit, cathartick, or purges, are given with advantage. Drinking of coffee is good to relieve an inflation, and lays it quiet in the fit.

Uſe whey with honey, or a little nitre; or water with toaſted bread, with or without the ſame; or pectoral drink made of raiſins, or liquorice, but above all colts-foot, eſpecially the flowers when they can be had; or plain water daſhed with a little white wine vinegar for change, for common drink, but no malt liquor if you value your breath. Gas ſulphuris is excellent, and much uſed in our hoſpitals. It is only ſimple water impregnated with brimſtone. Twenty or thirty drops of ſweet ſpirits of nitre may be dropped into any of the liquors uſed for common drink, always, or at times only, as beſt liked. The ſoap pills, before preſcribed, are very ſuitable in an aſthma alſo.

Hypnoticks are helpful in dry, but not in moiſt aſthmas, they are very powerful to relieve an inflation in the convulſive kind. For an opiate, take of Sydenham's liquid laudanum, a dram; of balſam of ſulphur prepared with anniſeed, and of balſam of Peru, each half a dram, mix them all together, and take twenty or thirty drops at a time.

Or take of Matthew's pills ſix or eight grains, mixed up with as much Venice ſoap.

Now, if theſe my endeavours for the poor meet with tolerable ſucceſs, it may encourage me to embrace more opportunities to further them; and may the great and good God, the giver of every good gift, favour this labour of love, according to his mercy, that it may contribute to the publick good, always to be preferred before private intereſt. I am,

Your, &c.

JOHN COOK, M.D.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from p.* 438.

AND now with regard to the war carried on by the Swedes againſt his Pruſſian majeſty, though the diet or parliament of Sweden, which met during the winter, had, after an inquiry into the reaſons and conduct of the

the war reſolved, that during the enſuing year, it ſhould be carried on with the utmoſt vigour, and that their army in Germany ſhould be reinforced ſo as to amount to 30000 men, yet ſo little did the execution anſwer this reſolution, that their army did not paſs the Pene till Auguſt; for which we may ſee a reaſon in the French king's declaration, delivered February the 4th, by his ambaſſador, to the king of Sweden: See it in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 231.

As the French ſubſidy was probably the chief reaſon for the Swedes engaging in the war, we cannot wonder at their making their operations correſpond with the payment of that ſubſidy eſpecially this year, when they were told that their ſubſidy, already much in arrear, was now to be reduced. However, they at laſt thought themſelves obliged to make a ſhew of opening the campaign; and though the Pruſſian Colonel Belling had ſuch a ſmall body of troops under his command, that he could not pretend to engage the main body of their army; yet he attended them ſo cloſely, and ſo often attacked their detached parties or out-poſts, and generally with advantage, that they could make but very little progreſs in the Pruſſian territories; and as Prince Henry had, by the end of Auguſt, detached a body of troops under General Stutterheim, to join Colonel Belling, when the Swedes heard of their approach, they entirely evacuated the Uckermark, before the end of September, and encamped near Ferdinandſhoff, where they entrenched themſelves; but as they afterwards received a reinforcement of 4000 men from Sweden, and were joined by a body of Coſſacks from the Ruſſian grand army then in the eaſtern Pomerania, and as they were abſolute maſters at ſea, they made themſelves maſters of the iſland of Wallin and the town of Cammin at the mouth of the Oder; but did not chuſe to paſs the winter in any part of the Pruſſian dominions, therefore they retired over the Pene before the end of October, to take up their winter quarters in their own part of Pomerania.

Thus ended this campaign, more to the diſadvantage of the king of Pruſſia than any former campaign had ended; for the Auſtrians had now taken up their winter quarters in Sileſia as well as Saxony, and conſequently would be more ready to open the enſuing campaign than any former; the French had taken up their winter quarters in the north of Heſſe, and conſequently would be nearer the ſcene of action than they ever were before, ſince the famous treaty of Cloſter Seven; and the Ruſſians were in poſſeſſion of Colberg, and the Swedes of the mouth of the Oder, conſequently they could now act with an united force, and would probably open the next campaign with the ſiege of Stetin. To theſe misfortunes I may add the acceſſion of Spain to the confederacy againſt him, and the change in the adminiſtration in England, both which I ſhall by and by give an account of. From all theſe his Pruſſian majeſty could not avoid having a melancholy proſpect of his affairs; yet notwithſtanding this accumulated maſs of misfortunes, he took care not to ſhew the leaſt ſign of deſpondency; and providence, it ſeems, approved of his majeſty's magnanimity, for it ſoon preſented him with a more agreeable proſpect.—By the time the news of the ſurrender of Colberg arrived at Peterſburg, or very ſoon after, the then empreſs of Ruſſia, Elizabeth, was taken ill, and continued ſo till the 5th of January following, when ſhe departed this life, and was, as had been before ſettled, ſucceeded by her nephew the duke of Holſtein, by the name and title of Peter the third, emperor of all the Ruſſias. This could not fail of being favourable for the king of Pruſſia, and he probably knew that it was more favourable for him than was generally ſuppoſed by the publick: for all abſolute monarchies are more governed by the private paſſions or affections of their monarchs, than by the intereſt of the people they govern, as will appear from the conſequences in this particular caſe; but of theſe I muſt ſuſpend my account till I give the hiſtory of the war for the next enſuing year.

I now come to give an account of thoſe important affairs that happened here at home, or in the other parts of Europe, after the ſeſſion of our parliament

liament, the firſt of which was the negociations carried on for concluding a treaty of peace*. Theſe negotiations were begun by a propoſal made by our enemies, and accepted by us for aſſembling a congreſs at Augſburg. See the declarations for this purpoſe in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 173, 4. But though plenipotentiaries for this congreſs were appointed by all the parties concerned, yet it never aſſembled, becauſe in the month of May a private negotiation was begun between France and this nation, by means of a letter and memorial from the duke de Choiſeul, his moſt chriſtian majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, to Mr. Pitt, ſecretary of ſtate to his Britannic majeſty, dated March 26, 1761. By this means it was agreed, that each court ſhould ſend a miniſter, with proper powers, but without any character, to the other, for carrying on this negotiation with the greater diſpatch; and that neither court might ſeem to yield to, that is to ſay to aſk peace of, the other, it was agreed that the French miniſter ſhould embark at Calais for Dover, and the Britiſh miniſter at Dover for Calais, on the very ſame day. Accordingly Hans Stanley, Eſq; appointed by the Britiſh court, arrived at Dover, and monſeur de Buſſy, appointed by the French court, arrived at Calais, on Monday the 25th of May; but it is probable, that even in this trifling punctilio, the French could not help having recourſe to their uſual deceit, or as they call it, *fineſſe*: Mr. Stanley, with the uſual Britiſh ſincerity, embarked as ſoon as he arrived at Dover, and was landed that evening at Calais; but though the wind was fair when Mr. de Buſſy arrived at Calais, yet he thought, or pretended to think, that the wind was too high, and the ſea too rough, for him to embark, being, as he ſaid, a little indiſpoſed. Thus our miniſter, when he arrived at Calais, found that the French miniſter, who ſhould by that time have been at Dover, was ſtill at Calais, where I hope our miniſter remained, till he ſaw the French miniſter embarked: It is highly probable he did ſo; for the firſt article of news we had from Paris, in which Mr. Stanley is mentioned, is dated June the 5th, and from thence it appears, that he had not been preſented to the French king, and had been only twice with the prime miniſter, ſo that it is probable he did not arrive at Paris till the 31ſt of May, on which day M de Buſſy arrived here at London, and on the 5th of June paid his ſecond viſit to Mr. Secretary Pitt.

As to the negotiation carried on by theſe two miniſters, it continued till near the 25th of September, when it ended without any effect; for on that day M. de Buſſy ſet out for Dover to embark for Calais, and Mr. Stanley having been before ordered to leave Paris, he arrived at London on the 29th. It was not thought neceſſary by our court to publiſh any account of this negotiation, but ſoon after it ended a long account of it was publiſhed by the French court, under the title of *An hiſtorical memorial*, &c. of which the reader may ſee an abſtract in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 581, and from this memorial itſelf it appears, that the French faction in Spain had now got the chief influence over the councils of that kingdom, otherwiſe they would not have impowered the French court, our then declared enemies, to order their miniſter, M. Buſſy to deliver any memorial relating to any diſputes between them and us; for it was a ſort of menace, that if we did not agree to ſettle thoſe diſputes according to their own liking, they would join with our enemies againſt us. It is true, they afterwards made an excuſe for this ſtep, and declared themſelves willing to ſuſpend the ſettling of thoſe diſputes, rather than interrupt the negociation between France and us; but their having made this ſtep convinced our miniſters, that the French faction in Spain had now got into their hands the entire government of their new king: Indeed, it was a wonder they had not got it ſooner, conſidering his connection with the Saxon family, which had been ſo harſhly treated by our ally the king of Pruſſia. And as conſiderable preparations for war were then making in Spain, and a ſurmiſe ſpread of a new treaty of alliance between France and Spain, our miniſters thought it neceſſary to demand from the court of Spain an explanation of their intentions. This I ſay, was thought neceſſary by all our miniſters, but unluckily they differ-

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1763, *p.* 636.

fered about the method of aſking a categorical anſwer. What this difference was has not as as yet been publiſhed by any authority, but it is ſaid, that Mr. Secretary Pitt and his brother in law the earl of Temple, were for demanding this anſwer by a ſquadron, with inſtructions to declare war, and immediately begin hoſtilities, in caſe of refuſal, whilſt all the reſt of the cabinet council were for demanding an anſwer by our miniſter, the earl of Briſtol, then at Madrid. Whatever this difference was, upon the queſtion's being carried in council againſt Mr. Pitt's opinion, and upon the king's adhering to the determination of the majority of his cabinet council which, I hope, his majeſty did not think himſelf obliged to do, Mr. Pitt on the 5th of October reſigned the ſeals of his office, as one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

It is probable that, for 2 or 3 days, ſome endeavours were made to bring Mr. Pitt into the opinion of the majority of the cabinet council; but he remained fixt in his opinion, and gave his reaſons in writing to his ſovereign; therefore he refuſed to reaſſume his office, unleſs the meaſure he had propoſed ſhould be adopted. This, I ſay, is probable, becauſe no ſecretary of ſtate was appointed in his room until the 9th; and it is certain that his reſignation at ſuch a criſis was a national misfortune: as it certainly gave great encouragement to our enemies, and produced diſcord among ourſelves. Of the latter we have ſince found many fatal effects, and of the former we ſoon after had an authentic proof, in a letter written by one of the empreſs queen's miniſters, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 50.

As Mr. Pitt could not approve of the opinion of the majority, nor the majority of his, the earl of Egremont was, on the 9th, appointed ſecretary of ſtate in the room of Mr. Pitt, and on the ſame day his majeſty, in conſideration of Mr. Pitt's publick ſervices, was pleaſed to direct, that a warrant ſhould be prepared for granting to his lady and her heirs male, a barony of this kingdom, to be called the barony of Chatham; and alſo to confer upon Mr. Pitt himſelf an annuity of 3000l. *per ann.* during his own life, and that of his lady, and eldeſt ſon. Alſo the ſame day the earl of Temple reſigned his office, as lord keeper of the privy ſeal. All theſe high favours, or rather deſerved rewards, Mr. Pitt, as in duty bound, accepted of, and though it was evident, from the penſion's being granted for ſuch a long term, and from his having the peerage granted to his lady, and not to himſelf, that he did not accept of them upon any ſervile condition, yet his enemies, and perhaps thoſe who imagined that they would thereby recommend themſelves to court favour, took occaſion to repreſent him as a penſioner, to which word there has, of late years, been annexed the idea of an infamous character, without any ground I hope; for if there were, it would fix this reproach upon our government, that it never granted a penſion by way of charity, or as a reward for public ſervice; but for ſome infamous promiſe or compliance. And though, as I have ſaid, it was evident that this penſion was not granted upon any ſuch infamous terms, yet many were ſuch fools as to believe that it was, therefore, there was publiſhed in our news papers of the 17th of October, a letter ſaid to be from Mr. Pitt to Mr. Alderman Beckford, and, on the 20th, was publiſhed the anſwer, both which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 550, 1.

The publication of this letter, particularly the word *guide*, made uſe of in it, raiſed a new clamour againſt Mr. Pitt: The two ſorts of people I have before mentioned, took from thence an occaſion to repreſent him as a man who would not ſerve his country, unleſs his ſovereign would ſubmit to be entirely governed by him alone. I ſhall grant, that the word was a little improper, and that the thought might have been more cautiouſly expreſſed; but I muſt ſay, that if Mr. Pitt was convinced, that the meaſure he had adviſed was eſſential, and abſolutely neceſſary for ſecuring a continuance of our ſucceſs in the war, he was in the right to reſign. No man ought to continue in the adminiſtration, and thereby give countenance to meaſures which, upon mature conſideration, evidently appear to him to be either weak or wicked: No man of nice honour will do ſo; and

and if every honeſt man ſhould lay this down as an indiſpenſable rule for his future conduct, we might perhaps have a prime miniſter, but we could never have a fool or a knave for a prime miniſter, becauſe no man of character would ſerve under him or with him; and I hope corruption is not yet become ſo prevalent as to enable a miniſter to ſecure a majority in parliament, without being ſupported by any man of character in the nation.

Whether the meaſure propoſed and inſiſted on by Mr. Pitt was eſſential, and abſolutely neceſſary for ſecuring a continuance of our ſucceſs in the war, is a queſtion of another nature, and a queſtion which no man could judge of without ſeeing at leaſt the writing which was ſigned by him and the earl of Temple, and moſt dutifully laid before their ſovereign. However, on the 22d of October, the city of London reſolved to give their thanks to Mr. Pitt for his many great and eminent ſervices, and to lament the national loſs of ſo able a miniſter; and at the ſame time they reſolved to give inſtructions to their members, with regard to their future behaviour in parliament; both which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 557.

Tho' Mr. Pitt had thus reſolved to have no public concern in the future conduct of the war, yet, by our other miniſters, it was reſolved, to continue it's proſecution rather with increaſed vigour; for which purpoſe an augmentation of ſeveral new battalions was preſently ordered to be made to our army, and inſtructions were ſent to the earl of Briſtol, our miniſter at Madrid, to deſire in the moſt polite terms the proper explanations, and at laſt to inſiſt upon an immediate categorical anſwer, of which the reader may ſee a full account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. [107.]

As this anſwer was refuſed in the moſt haughty manner by the court of Spain, the earl of Briſtol left Madrid on the 17th of Dec. and even before he left Madrid, his catholic majeſty iſſued an order for ſeizing all the Britiſh ſhips in the ports of Spain, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 85, and about the ſame time he ſent orders to his miniſter at our court to leave London, of which his excellency gave notice in writing on the 25th of December, and received a proper anſwer on the 31ſt, which ſee in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 690, 1. The conſequence of all which was a reciprocal declaration of war, the beginning of the next year; but before war was declared on either ſide, their catholic and moſt chriſtian majeſties gave orders for making publick the treaty lately concluded between them, and an abſtract of it was publiſhed at Paris before the end of December, which ſee in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 28. This they did, with a deſign, as they imagined, to ſhew, that we had no reaſon to find fault with that treaty; but whoever compares the 23d, 24th, and 25th articles of this treaty, with the 9th article of the treaty at Utrecht, in 1713, muſt ſee, that from this treaty alone we had good reaſon for declaring war againſt Spain *.

About the ſame time that the aforeſaid inſtructions were ſent to our ambaſſador in Spain, orders were diſpatched to admiral Rodney to ſail upon an expedition that had been formed againſt Martinico, before Mr. Pitt reſigned, and on the 18th of October he ſailed from St. Helens: See an account of the ſhips and land forces to be employed in this expedition, in Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 50.

During this year, as well as every former, the Dutch continued their treacherous methods of carrying on the French trade for them, and of ſupplying their colonies in America, with warlike ſtores as well as proviſions; of this we had an authentic proof this ſummer, by an intercepted letter, ſent us from South Carolina, of which the reader may ſee a copy in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 417.

Upon this letter the reader is to obſerve, that both cape Francois and Monte Chriſti lie upon the north coaſt of Hiſpaniola, the former of which belongs to France and the latter to Spain; and that the latter lies to the eaſtward of the former; ſo that a ſhip from Curacoa muſt paſs by Monte Chriſti, to arrive at Cape Francois †. Therefore we may ſuppoſe, that the ſhip mentioned in this letter appeared by her invoice to be bound from Curacoa to Monte Chriſti, conſequently, if, in the paſſage, ſhe met with any of our cruiſers, they could not ſeize or ſtop her, becauſe ſhe was not bound to

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1762, *p.* 197. † *See the map. Lond. Mag.* 1758, *p.* 640.

to an enemy's port; and when she arrived off that place, if she saw the coast clear, which she might nearly do, as these two ports are only about twelve leagues asunder, she was to proceed directly to Cape St. Francois; but if she saw any suspicious ships in the offing, she was to put into Monte Christi, and there wait for further orders. Thus we see the Dutch and Spaniards combined to carry on this treacherous trade; for without private orders to the Spanish governor, any foreign ship that puts into any of their ports in America is seizable, and would be condemned, unless she was compelled to put in there by some distress at sea.

This year, as usual, our militia were drawn out and incamped, and were really now become pretty expert in their military exercises; but the measure still seemed to be against the grain of the people in several counties; for in some they had not yet got gentlemen properly qualified to accept of commissions; and in Northumberland an attempt to raise the militia of that county occasioned, in March, a dangerous riot, of which see an account in ditto Mag, 1761, p. 163. For this riot several men were condemned at the autumn assizes; but all except one or two were pardoned.

I shall now conclude the history of the war in the year 1761, with an account of some of the bravest exploits performed by our ships at sea.

On the 8th and 10th of January his majesty's ships the Unicorn, Capt. Hunt, and the Sea-horse, Capt. James Smith, had two desperate engagements with two French ships called the Vestal and the Legrand, of which see an account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 49, 50.

January 23, Capt. Alexander Hood, in his majesty's ship the Minerva, retook the Warwick; and the next day Capt. Elphinston, in his majesty's ship the Richmond, destroyed a French frigate called the Felicite, on the coast of Holland, of both which engagements see an account in ditto Mag. p. 105, 106.

February 10, our Gazette gave us an account of a brave and successful exploit performed in the West-Indies by rear admiral Holmes, with some of the ships under his command, for which see ditto Mag. p. 104, 5, and 216.

March 13, Capt. Nightingale, in his majesty's ship Vengeance, after a smart engagement, took the Entreprenant, of which see an account in ditto Mag. p. 216.

April 1, Lieutenant Cunningham, in the Isis, took the Oriflame, after Capt. Wheeler, commander of the Isis had been killed in the engagement. See the account in ditto Mag. p. 273.

April 5, his majesty's sloop the Speedwell was taken by two French men of war, in the harbour of Vigo, notwithstanding the then pretended neutrality of Spain, of which see a particular account in ditto Mag. p. 287.

And I suppose no redress was ever given by the court of Spain, for in August we had an account, that Capt. Allan, the commander, had been, as usual, tried by a court martial for the loss of his ship, and he and all his officers honourably acquitted; yet we never heard of the Spanish court's having given any redress. This, when compared with the behaviour of that court with regard to the Antigallican privateer *, was perhaps one of the reasons why Mr. Pitt said, in his letter before mentioned, that his opinion, with regard to measures to be taken against Spain, was founded upon what Spain had already done, not on what that court might farther intend to do †.

August 14, a desperate engagement, as we may judge by the number of men killed, happened between Capt. Fawkener of the Bellona, accompanied by Capt. Logie of the Brilliant, and three French ships of war, of which see an account in ditto Mag. p. 502.

August 22, a very brave action was performed by Mr. M'bride, of the Grace cutter, in the road of Dunkirk, of which see an account in ditto Mag. p. 501.

And I shall conclude the history of the war in 1761, with another instance of the partiality of the Spaniards towards our enemies, which will shew how well founded Mr. Pitt was in his opinion, that we were under no obligation to treat Spain with the complaisance usual between nations that are in perfect

* See Lond. Mag. 1761, 737.

† See before, p. 514.

perfect friendſhip. Of this freſh inſtance of partiality the reader may ſee a full account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 104.

I am now come to the laſt year of this heavy and dangerous war, which was begun with puſillanimity and œconomy, or rather parſimony, but ſoon began to be carried on with vigour and extravagance, if any thing can be called extravagance in the proſecution of a war, in which, the honour and intereſt of the nation were ſo deeply engaged. Whatever it may be called, it was this year much the ſame with what it had been for ſome years paſt, as the reader will ſee from the following account of the ſupplies granted by parliament for the ſupport of the war, in the ſeſſion which, on the 6th of November, 1761, was opened by his majeſty with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, to which moſt loyal addreſſes were, as uſual, returned by both houſes of parliament; and then the houſe of commons proceeded to the granting of the ſupplies for the military ſervice of the year, as follows:

NOVEMBER 21.

	£	s.	d.
For maintaining 70,000 ſeamen, including 19061 marines	3,640,000	0	0

NOVEMBER 26.

1. For defraying the charge of 67,676 land forces, including thoſe in Germany and on an expedition, and 4008 invalids	1629520	18	1
2. For his majeſty's forces in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the Eaſt-Indies	873780	18	7
3. For four regiments of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in America	23284	0	6
4. For the office of ordnance for land ſervice	343754	17	11
5. For an augmentation of 9370 men to his majeſty's forces	163711	12	6
6. For the general and general ſtaff officers, &c.	72896	14	2
7. For ſervices performed by the office of ordnance, and not provided for	299161	4	4
	3405910	6	1

NOVEMBER 28.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to ſea officers	872226	9	1
2. For compleating the ſeamens hoſpitals at Haſlar, near Goſport, and that near Plymouth	7000	0	0
3. For buildings and repairs of the navy	200000	0	0
4. Towards paying off the navy debt	1000000	0	0
	1479226	9	1

DECEMBER 7.

1. For tranſport ſervices and victualling, between the 1ſt of October, 1760, and the 30th of September, 1761	835025	3	8
2. For paying off and diſcharging exchequer bills	1500000	0	0
	2335025	3	8

DECEMBER 10.

1. For the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe Gotha, and Buckeburg	465638	16	1
2. For ditto of Heſſe-Caſſel	268360	8	9
3. For an additional corps of ditto	34701	11	8
4. For an additional corps of Brunſwick troops	68088	9	8
5. For five battalions ſerving in Germany	85504	0	0
6. For the embodied militia, &c.	443952	0	0
7. For cloathing for ditto	70600	0	0
8. To the vote of credit of the laſt ſeſſion	1000000	0	0
9. For forage, bread, bread waggons, &c. for the army in Germany	172000	0	0
	3479242	5	2

DECEMBER

	£	s.	d.
DECEMBER 14.			
For extraordinary expence of land forces, incurred and not provided for -	1353662	14	8
DECEMBER 22.			
1. Allowances to reduced and superannuated officers and gentlemen	2952	13	4
2. Penſions to officers widows	1838	0	0
3. Upon account for reduced land and marine officers	34388	0	0
	39178	13	4
JANUARY 26.			
1. A Compenſation to the American provinces	133333	6	8
2. To the Eaſt India company -	20000	0	0
3. Upon account for Chelſea hoſpital -	13749	10	5
4. For the civil eſtabliſhment of Nova Scotia and Georgia	9741	11	10
5. For the African forts - -	13000	0	0
	189824	8	11
JANUARY 28.			
For expences of land forces &c. incurred from the 24th of November 1761, to the 24th of December following, and not provided for - - -	958384	0	10
MARCH 26.			
For the unembodied militia -	20000	0	0
APRIL 1.			
1. A ſuccour to the landgrave of Heſſe-caſſel	50000	0	0
2. Deficiency of the grants for 1761 -	112613	5	5 ¼
	162613	5	5 ¼
MAY 13.			
A new vote of credit - -	1000000	0	0
Total ſupplies of a military nature -	18063062	0	2
And the methods provided for raiſing theſe ſupplies, and the other ſupplies granted for domeſtic ſervices, were by			
The uſual land tax and malt tax -	2787854	19	11
By a ſubſcription charged upon the ſinking fund	12000000	0	0
By loans or exchequer bills charged upon future ſupplies, or in default thereof, on the ſinking fund	2500000	0	0
By the future produce of the ſinking fund	1009217	2	8 ½
By money replaced from the civil liſt revenue	115000	0	0
By ſavings and ſurpluſſes then lodged in the receipt of the exchequer - -	243678	0	0
	18655750	2	7 ½

But as I have ſaid that the twelve millions ſubſcription was charged upon the ſinking fund, I muſt obſerve, that by an act of this ſeſſion, a new and additional duty was impoſed upon houſes and windows, which, with the ſurplus of the duties upon ſpirituous liquors, were appropriated to the ſinking fund, in order to anſwer this new charge upon it; which was a more direct way of mortgaging the ſinking fund than any that had been hitherto practiſed, but is in effect the ſame with our conſolidating acts, of which we have now many in our ſtatute books. And as to the new laws made in this ſeſſion relating to the military, beſide the annual mutiny and marine acts, and the act for applying the money granted for the militia, we had a new act for further regulating and compelling the raiſing of the militia; and by another act the ſame encouragement was given for making prize of Spaniſh ſhips that had been before given for making prize of French ſhips *.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1759, *p.* 654.

The Touch of Criticism to Religion, continued from p. 464, and concluded.

Sect. XXVIII. [continued.] THAT one of our kings, to expiate the crime of burning 1300 ecclesiastics, took the resolution of killing 100,000 persons in Syria to shew his penitence*; that fools have plundered their own families to enrich ignorant and useless monks; that the ridiculous controversies of the Greeks upon absurdities have hastened the destruction of their empire †; that uncertain and cruel proofs were regarded as the judgments of God, the consequence of which was often the condemnation of the innocent, and the acquittal of the guilty ‡; that one of the richest parts of the world has been depopulated by monsters, who put the inhabitants to death by punishing them into conversion; that one half of our nation has been bathed in the blood of the other; in fine, that the standard of rebellion has been put into the hands of subjects against their sovereigns, and a sword into the hand of sovereigns against their subjects §. It is by the light of philosophy that we have been

* *It is well known that the abbe Suger, as great a statesman as the abbe de la Clairvaux was an orator, opposed this unfortunate croisade, which Lewis the Young undertook by the advice of St. Bernard. The event justified the fears of the minister, and confuted the promises of the preacher. Lewis took up the cross to conquer Palestine, and drive out the Saracens, his expedition ended in divorcing his wife at his return, and losing, by that means, Poitou and Guienne. In vain did St. Bernard wish to justify himself, by imputing to the sins of the warrior the miscarriage of that enterprize; he forgot that the first croisade was more successful, though its champions were not more worthy of success, and he did not see, says M. Fleury, that a proof is never conclusive which is not always so.*

† *About the middle of the 14th century, certain weak monks of Mount Athos, whose brains were turned by long and frequent fastings, imagined they saw upon their navel the light of Mount Tabor, and spent their time in contemplating it, a most deplorable heresy! They pretended further that this light was uncreated, being no other than God himself. Barlaam, their adversary, still more ridiculous than they in giving them a serious answer, had credit to get an assembly convened at Constantinople against these visionaries, little aware that he himself should be condemned there; however, this was the consequence. The emperor Andronicus Palæologus harangued the pretended council with so much vehemence that he died a few hours afterwards, an end worthy an emperor. It was this Andronicus Palæologus who abandoned the sea-coast of his dominion to ruin, because he was assured that God was so well satisfied with his zeal for the church, that his enemies durst not attack him. The same emperor regretted the time, which the management of his affairs stole from theological debates. The quarrel of the Greeks about the light of Tabor, lasted till the destruction of the empire, and continued with violence while Bajazet was besieging Constantinople. All these ridiculous controversies, in which the emperor took part, hastened their downfal, in making them neglect the government.*

‡ *One may read in a great number of works a detail of these sort of proofs, and the reasons why they were abolished; all sorts of questions were generally decided in this manner: they went so far as to throw two missals into the fire, to try which was the best; the most extraordinary event, and the least expected by them, happened on this occasion, they were both burnt. A clerk of Provence submitted himself to the fiery trial, to prove a revelation which he said he had of the discovery of the holy spear. The priest died. The event would always have been equally uniform in all trials, if they had been honestly managed; but in ages of ignorance, as well as others, there are men who know how to cheat.*

§ *We cannot conclude these notes better than by a passage of M. Fleury. "It is melancholy, I am very sensible, to relate these mortifying facts—but the foundation of history is truth. There are two sorts of persons who are displeased with the relation of these things; the first are the profane politicians, who, not knowing true religion, confound it with false; they are afraid of diminishing its respect in the minds of the people, that is to say, according to them, of undeceiving them. I will not dispute with these politicians. One ought to begin with instructing and converting them,*

but

been delivered from ſo many evils. A few intrepid men have ſometimes dared, at the peril of their liberty, their fortunes, and their lives, to open the eyes of ſubjects and kings. The gratitude which they have a right to demand of our age, ought to be eſtimated by the importance of the ſervices they have rendered, and the moſt real effect of this gratitude is in the protection which ought to be given to their ſucceſſors. This protection, we can ſay with pleaſure, finds fewer obſtacles every day, in proportion as the ſpirit of philoſophy, which inſenſibly communicates itſelf to the more ſound and wiſe part of the divines, and renders them more indulgent, or more equitable in matters which are not their object. We do not live in thoſe times, when it was a crime to teach any other philoſophy than Ariſtotle; with a little more ignorance and authority, it had been made a law of the ſtate as it is ſtill amongſt our neighbouring nations*.

XXIX. We need but caſt our eyes upon thoſe unhappy nations, who are victims to ſo ridiculous a law, to convince us of the ſad effects which ariſe from fear, and the impoſſibility of being inſtructed. Will poſterity believe it of our days, that there was printed in one of the capital cities of Europe, a work with this title, *Syſtema Ariſtotelicum de formis ſubſtantialibus & accidentibus abſolutis*, 1750? Will they not imagine it was a miſtake of the preſs, and that it ought to be read 1550? Such, however, in the midſt of the eighteenth century, is the deplorable ſtate of reaſon, in one of the fineſt regions of the earth, in a nation otherwiſe refined and polite; while the ſciences are making ſuch progreſs in England, France and the proteſtant part of Germany. I ſay the proteſtant part; for we muſt acknowledge, with ſorrow, the preſent ſuperiority of the univerſities of that party to the catholic ſchools. It is ſo ſtriking, that ſtrangers, travelling in thoſe places, and paſſing from a catholic univerſity to a neighbouring proteſtant one, cannot help thinking they have removed 400 leagues or lived 400 years; that they have got from Salamanca to Cambridge, or from the age of Scotus to that of Newton. We make this remark with the more freedom, as the difference of light and knowledge in theſe regions cannot be aſcribed to their different religions.

In France, where the catholic doctrine is followed and reſpected, the ſciences are cultivated with great ſucceſs. In Italy itſelf they are not neglected; doubtleſs for this reaſon, becauſe the ſovereign pontiffs, for the moſt part ſenſible and wiſe, and knowing the abuſes which ſpring from ignorance, can more readily ſuppreſs in Italy the tyranny of ſubaltern inquiſitors, where it is neceſſary; for every thing ſerves as a pretext to theſe contemptible and miſchievous wretches to extinguiſh light, and obſtruct the progreſs of the mind.

XXX. It ſeems to me, that one way of reducing their dominion in thoſe unfortunate countries where they happen ſtill to rule, is to encourage, as much as poſſible, the ſtudy of the demonſtrative ſciences. Princes who govern theſe people, and would have them ſhake off the yoke of ſuperſtition and ignorance, encourage the increaſe of mathematicians among them. This will produce philoſophers in time. The moſt delicate orthodoxy has no contention with geometry. Thoſe who believe they have an intereſt in keeping the mind in darkneſs, ſhould they be foreſighted enough to know the effect of the pro-

but I ought to ſatisfy, if poſſible, thoſe ſcrupulous good men, who, through a miſtaken zeal, fall into the ſame misfortune of ſhuddering where there is no danger to be apprehended. What are you afraid of, I would ſay? of finding out the truth? Do you love then to remain in error, at leaſt in ignorance? and can you ſtay there with ſafety, you who ought to inſtruct others?"

* *Our fathers ſaw but little more in* 1624, *when, at the requeſt of the univerſity, and eſpecially of the Sorbonne, it was forbid by an arret of parliament, "on pain of death to hold or teach any maxim contrary to ancient and approved authors, or to enter into any debate but ſuch as ſhould be approved by the doctors of the faculty of theology." By the ſame arret ſeveral perſons who had compoſed and publiſhed theſes againſt the doctrine of Ariſtotle, were either reprimanded or baniſhed.*

greſs

greſs of this ſcience, would want a pretext for hindering its ſpreading. The ſtudy of geometry will ſoon lead to that of ſolid phyſics, and this to true philoſophy, which, by the light it will diffuſe all around, will ſoon riſe ſuperior to all the efforts of ſuperſtition; for theſe efforts, however great, become quite uſeleſs when a nation is once enlightened.

XXXI. It is doing injury to religion, to endeavour to ſupport it by ignorance. The provinces of philoſophers and divines are like thoſe of the ſpiritual and temporal powers; nothing can better be diſtinguiſhed than the reſpective rights of each; but as ſometimes the ſpiritual power, having ſhook off the temporal yoke which oppreſſed it, is willing to oppreſs in its turn; ſo ſome miniſters of religion, after emerging from the darkneſs which an inſolent philoſophy endeavoured to throw over them, have been willing, in their turn, to lock in this philoſophy within the bounds which religion preſcribes. Their ſeveral rights appear, at this time of day, too well fixed and too well underſtood and determined, to have any thing to fear from each other's attacks. It is their intereſt to be united, as it is for two powerful princes to be upon amicable terms; and if on the one hand, chriſtianity being ſupported by divine and human laws, be eſtabliſhed on the moſt durable foundation; on the other there is room to believe, that the philoſophers of the eighteenth century, while they juſtly reſpect the doctrines of faith, will defend their intereſts with more force and advantage than the princes of the twelfth century defended their crowns.

XXXII. This is the ſubſtance of the reflections which ſeemed proper to be made at this time of day, upon criticiſm in points of religion. I doubt not but they will be approved, when they are examined without prejudice, and with the light of ſound philoſophy. I believe I am ſufficiently fortified againſt the attacks of weak and hypocritical fanatics; but with regard to perſons who are prejudiced againſt me out of a ſincere, but miſtaken, zeal, I ſhall reſpect the cauſe, without dreading or approving the effect of it; and content myſelf with replying in the words of Cicero,

Iſtos homines ſine contumelia dimittimus, ſunt enim & boni viri et quoniam ita ipſi ſibi videntur, beati.

Tranſlation of a Letter written by the famous Voltaire *to Mr.* Elie de Beaumont, *upon his publiſhing a juſtly admired Memoir in favour of the Widow and Children of* Calas.

To Mr. Elie de Beaumont, *advocate to the Parliament of* Paris.

SIR,

TILL the preſent times there was but one voice heard in the deſert, which cryed out, *prepare ye the way of the Lord!* Your memorial is aſſuredly the work of a maſter. I know nothing that carries ſo much conviction along with it, nothing ſo touching. My indignation againſt the parliament of Thouloufe redoubles at it, and my tears have begun to flow anew.

I am perſuaded that you will ſucceed ſo far as to cauſe a repeal of the parliament of Thouloufe. Your generous conduct is worthy your eloquence! This cruel affair which will do you infinite honour, begins to be a proof to me of what I have always thought, that our laws are very imperfect. Almoſt every thing appears to me, to have been left to the arbitrary opinion of the judges: It is very ſtrange that the criminal ordinance of Louis XIV. has provided ſo little for the ſecurity of mens lives, and that we ſhould be obliged to have recourſe to the decrees of Charlemagne.

Your memorial will hereafter ſerve as a rule in caſes of this ſort. Fanaticiſm furniſhes them ſometimes. I have read your work thrice over, and I was as much touched at the third reading as at the firſt.

I add to the three impoſſibilities which you place in ſo ſtrong a light, a fourth, which is that of withſtanding your reaſons. I join my acknowledgments to thoſe which the Calaſes owe you*; I dare ſay the judges of Thouloufe think they owe you as much. You have opened their eyes with reſpect to their errors. If I had the misfortune to be of their number, I ſhould propoſe to them, on the reading only of your memorial, to aſk pardon of the family whom they have undone, and to give them a penſion.

I hold

* *See our Vol.* 1762. *p.* 140, 387, 428, 518.

I hold them unworthy of their office if they take not this courſe.

The eſteem you inſpire me with, ſir, gives me almoſt a right to inſiſt upon your friendſhip.

You have a lady * worthy of yourſelf. Accept of my reſpects both of you, and of all thoſe ſentiments with which I ſhall be, as long as I live,

SIR,

Your very humble, &c.

VOLTAIRE.

Caſtle of Ferney, near Geneva,
Sept. 22, 1762.

The following is the Manifeſto publiſhed by the Court of Peterſburgh, *on occaſion of the Death of Prince* Ivan. *(See p. 431.)*

CATHARINE the ſecond, by the grace of God, empreſs and ſovereign of all Ruſſia, &c. &c. to all whom theſe preſents may concern:

When, by the divine will, and in compliance with the ardent and unanimous deſires of our faithful ſubjects, we aſcended the throne of Ruſſia, we were not ignorant that, Ivan, ſon of Anthony, prince of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle and the princeſs Anne of Mecklenburg, was ſtill alive. This prince, as is well known, was immediately after his birth, unlawfully declared heir to the imperial crown of Ruſſia †; but, by the decrees of providence, he was ſoon after irrevocably excluded from that high dignity, and the ſcepter placed in the hands of the lawful heireſs, Eliz. daughter of Peter the great our beloved aunt of glorious memory. After we had aſcended the throne and offered up to heaven our juſt thankſgivings, the firſt object that employed our thoughts, in conſequence of that humanity that is ſo natural to us, was the unhappy ſituation of that prince, who was dethroned by the divine providence, and had been unfortunate ever ſince his birth, and we formed the reſolution of alleviating his misfortunes, as far as was poſſible. We immediately made a viſit to him, in order to judge of his underſtanding and talents, and, in conſequence thereof, to procure him an agreeable and quiet ſituation, ſuitable to his character and the education he had received; but how great was our ſurprize, when, beſides a defect in his utterance that was uneaſy to himſelf, and rendered his diſcourſe almoſt unintelligible to others, we obſerved in him a total privation of ſenſe and reaſon. Thoſe, who accompanied us during this interview, ſaw how much our heart ſuffered at the view of an object ſo proper to excite compaſſion; they were alſo convinced that the only meaſure we could take to ſuccour the unfortunate prince, was to leave him where we found him, and to procure him all the comforts and conveniencies that his ſituation would admit of. We accordingly gave our orders for this purpoſe, though the ſtate he was in prevented his perceiving the marks of our humanity, or being ſenſible of our attention and care; for he knew nobody, could not diſtinguiſh between good and evil, nor did he know the uſe that might be made of reading, to paſs the time with leſs wearineſs and diſguſt; on the contrary, he ſought after pleaſure in objects that diſcovered, with ſufficient evidence, the diſorder of his imagination.

To prevent therefore ill-intentioned perſons from giving him any trouble, or from making uſe of his name or orders to diſturb the public tranquility, we gave him a guard, and placed about his perſon two officers of the garriſon, in whoſe fidelity and integrity we could confide. Theſe officers were Captain Wlaſſeiff and Lieutenant Tſchekin, who, by their long military ſervices, which had conſiderably impaired their health, deſerved a ſuitable recompence, and a ſtation in which they might paſs quietly the reſt of their days; they were accordingly charged with the care of the prince, and were ſtrictly enjoined to let none approach him. Yet all theſe precautions were not ſufficient to prevent an abandoned profligate from committing at Schluſſelburg, with unparalelled wickedneſs, and at the riſk of his own life, an outrage, whoſe enormity inſpires horror. A ſecond lieutenant of the regiment of Smolenſko, a native

* *Madam de Beaumont, already advantageouſly known by ſundry Pieces, in proſe as in Verſe, has very lately publiſhed a Work, which does equal Honour to her Heart and to her Pen, entitled,* Letters of the Marquis de Roſelle, in two parts, 12mo. Paris, 1764.

† *See our Vol. for* 1741, *p.* 623. *and* 1742, *p.* 51, 103.

of

of the Ukraine, named Basil Mirowitz, grandson of the most rebel that followed Mazeppa, and a man in whom the perjury of his ancestors seems to have been infused with their blood; this profligate, having passed his days in debauchery and dissipation, and being thus deprived of all honourable means of advancing his fortune, having also lost sight of what he owed to the law of God and of the oath of allegiance he had taken to us, and knowing Prince Ivan only by name, without any knowledge either of his bodily or mental qualities, took it into his head to make use of this prince to advance his fortune at all events, without being restrained by a consideration of the bloody scene that such an attempt was adapted to occasion. In order to execute this detestable, dangerous and desperate project, he desired, during our absence in Livonia, to be upon guard, out of his turn, in the fortress of Schlusselburg, where the guard is relieved every eight days, and the 15th of last month, about two o'clock in the morning, he, all of a sudden, called up the main guard, formed it into a line, and ordered the soldiers to load with ball. Berenikoff, governor of the fortress, having heard a noise, came out of his apartment, and asked Mirowitz the reason of this disturbance, but received no other answer from this rebel than a blow on the head with the butt-end of his musket. Mirowitz, having wounded and arrested the governor, led on his troop with fury, and attacked, with fire-arms, the handful of soldiers that guarded Prince Ivan. But he was so warmly received by those soldiers under the command of the two officers mentioned above, that he was obliged to retire. By a particular direction of that providence that watches over the life of man, there was that night a thick mist, which, together with the intricate form and situation of the fortress, had this happy effect, that not one individual was either killed or wounded. The bad success of this first attempt could not engage this enemy of the public peace to desist from his rebellious purpose. Driven on by rage and despair, he ordered a piece of cannon to be brought from one of the bastions, which order was immediately executed. Captain Wlassief, and his Lieutenant Tschekin, seeing that it was impossible to resist such a superior force, and considering the unhappy consequences that must ensue from the deliverance of the person that was committed to their care, and the effusion of innocent blood that must follow from the tumults it was adapted to excite, took, after diliberating together, the only step, that they thought proper to maintain the publick tranquility, which was to cut short the days of the unfortunate prince. Considering also, that if they set at liberty a prisoner, whom this desperate party endeavoured to force with such violence out of their hands, they ran the risk of being punished according to the rigour of the laws, they assassinated the prince, without being restrained by the apprehension of being put to death by a villain reduced to despair. The monster (Mirowitz) seeing the dead body of the prince, was so confounded and struck at a sight he so little expected, that he acknowledged, that very instant, his temerity and his guilt, and discovered his repentance to the troop, which about an hour before, he had seduced from their duty, and rendered the accomplices of his crime.

Then it was, that the two officers, who had nipt this rebellion in the bud, joined with the governor of the fortress in securing the person of this rebel, and in bringing back the soldiers to their duty. They also sent to our privy councellor Panin, under whose orders they acted, a relation of this event, which, though unhappy, was nevertheless, under the protection of heaven, been the occasion of preventing still greater calamities. This Senator dispatched immediately Lieutenant Colonel Caschkin with sufficient instructions to maintain the public tranquility, to prevent disorder on the spot (i.e. where the assassination was committed) and sent us, at the same time a courier with a circumstantial account of the whole affair. In consequence of this, we ordered Lieutenant General Weymarn of the division of St. Petersburgh, to take the necessary informations upon the spot. This he has done, and has sent us, accordingly, the interrogatories, depositions and the confession of the

villain himself, who has acknowledged his crime.

Sensible of the enormity of his crime and of its consequences with regard to the peace of our country, we have referred the whole affair to the consideration of our senate, which we have ordered, jointly with the synod, to invite the three first classes, and the prehdents of all the colleges, to hear the verbal relation of General Weymarn, who has taken the proper informations, to pronounce sentence in consequence thereof, and after that sentence has been signed, to present it to us for our confirmation of the same.

The original is signed by her imperial majesty's own hand.

CATHERINE.

A Discourse addressed to the Welches (i. e. French) *by* Anthony Vadee, *brother to* William.

From the Tales of William Vadee, *lately published by M.* De Voltaire.

O WELCHES! My countrymen! if you surpass the ancient Greeks and Romans, let it not however be said of you, that like testy and wayward babes, you bite the nipples of the nurses that have fed you with instruction; abstain from insulting the masters that taught you; be modest in your triumphs; consider for a moment what you really are, and from whence you derive your origin.

You had the honour, it is true, to be conquered and enslaved by Julius Cæsar, who condemned your whole parliament of Vannes to the gallows, sold the rest of the inhabitants like cattle, cut off the hands of the people of Quercy, and afterwards governed you with great clemency. You remained above five hundred years subject to the laws of the Roman empire, your Druids, who treated you like asses and beasts, and burned you piously in osier cages, lost a considerable part of their credit and influence, when you became the slaves of the Romans. You must, however, acknowledge, that you have always, more or less, borne certain characters of barbarity.

In the fifth century you were made slaves by the Vandals, whom you call by the pompous and high-sounding name of Burgundians, a very cleanly sort of people, who, according to the report of Sidonius Apollinaris, anointed their hair with strong butter. These elegant visitors made themselves masters of all that territory that lies between the city of Vienne, in Dauphiny, and the source of the Seine; and there subsists still some remains, that discover the genius and manners of those glorious times, since it is well known that to this very day the monks and canons have vassals and fiefs in that country. This honourable prerogative of humanity is still a standing testimony of your wisdom.

One part of your country, which in your barbarous jargon, you called Oc, was invaded by the Visigoths, and another that you named Oui, was seized by a Sicambrian called Hildovic, or Clovis, whose forefathers had been exposed at Triers to the fury of wild beasts, by the emperor Constantine. This Sicambrian, at the head of an handful of Franks, who issued forth from the marshy borders of the Rhine, the Maine and the Maese, reduced you anew into a state of servitude.

The glorious expeditions of this illustrious hero consisted in assassinating in the most perfidious manner, three little kings who were his relations and friends. It was then that your country acquired the melodious name of Frankreik, since changed for that of France, and you looked upon yourselves as the first nation in the universe, because you carried the golden standard of St. Denis.

A band of northern pirates landed upon your coasts, some time after, to lay you under contribution, and took from you the province, since called Normandy. You were then divided and parcelled out into little nations, under different sovereigns, of which every one had its own laws and its own peculiar jargon.

The half of your country belonged, soon after this, to the inhabitants of the island of Britain; twelve provinces were actually in their hands, when, as yet, you had neither Laon, nor Marseille, nor Dauphiny, nor Provence, nor Languedoc.

Notwithstanding the miseries of this ignominious condition, notwithstanding this series of defeats and affronts *, your compilers, whom you dignify

Oct. 1764.

* *For a supplement to these, see the British Annals from* 1758 *to* 1762. *It is to be hoped that no future time in the annals of Britain, will efface the lustre of that glorious period.*

with the title of historians, call you often the first people in the universe. This epithet is neither obliging nor polite with respect to other nations. Add a little modesty to your shining qualities, and temper your pretensions with a small portion of humility, and then the rest of Europe will do you justice, and pronounce you supportable. Thank your stars, that the factions of the Red Rose and White Rose delivered you out of the hands of the English; and particularly, that the civil wars in Germany hindered Charles the fifth from swallowing up your country, and making you a province of the empire.

You had a transitory moment of reputation and lustre under the reign of Lewis the fourteenth, but do not let that tempt you to imagine that you are superior to the antient Greeks and Romans.

Remember, that during the space of six hundred years, scarcely any mortal was found among you (except a few of your new druids) who could either read or write. Your extreme, and almost unparalelled, ignorance, rendered you an easy prey to the flamen, or high-priest of Rome, and his ghostly council, who governed you like children; and, from time to time, whipped you into obedience with the rod of superstition and tyranny. Your contracts of marriage (when you made any) were penned in barbarous Latin, by the clergy, so that you knew not the nature or extent of your obligations; and as soon as your wedlock was blessed with offspring, a tonsured pedant came from Rome, and proved to you, by the strength of papal logic, that your wives were not your wives, but your cousins, in the seventh degree, that your marriage was a sacrilege; that your children were bastards, and that you yourselves would be eternally damned, if you did not give, without hesitation or delay, the half of your substance to the apostolic see.

Your kings were not much better treated than yourselves. Nine of them, if I am not mistaken, were excommunicated by the servant of the servants of God with the fisherman's ring. This excommunication implied, and was constantly attended with, confiscation of goods, chattels, and tenements, so that your kings forfeited thereby all right to their crown, which the Roman fisherman disposed of to such of his friends as he liked best.

You will perhaps alledge, my dear Welches, that the people of England, and the German emperors, were as insolently treated by the papal flamen as you have been; but this does not justify you. Besides, if the British nation was for a certain time tame, and stupid enough to submit to the yoke of the Roman druid, you must at least acknowledge, that it has had spirit enough to break it asunder, and to avenge itself of the ghostly tyrant. Do your best to imitate this laudable example.

You had formerly a king [Francis I.] who, though unsuccessful in all his expeditions, and disappointed in almost all his designs, was yet so lucky as to succeed in his laudable endeavours to have you taught to read and write. He also brought learned men from Italy, who taught you Greek; and artists, who instructed you in the arts of sculpture and painting. Nevertheless, an hundred years passed, before you had a good painter or a good sculptor. And as to those, who learned the Greek and Hebrew languages, you had them almost all burnt alive, because you suspected them of reading, in the original, certain ancient Jewish books, the perusal of which is looked upon, by your druids as of dangerous consequence.

I am ready to grant, my dear Welches, that your country is the first country in the universe; it is however certain, that you do not possess the largest domain in the smallest of the four parts of the world; that Spain, Germany, Sweden, and Poland, surpass you in extent of territory; and that there are provinces in Russia, of which the kingdom of France would not make a fourth part.

I wish I could say that you were the first kingdom in the universe, with respect to the fertility of your soil. But pray consider the forty leagues of barren heath that lie in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux; think of the part of the province of Champagne that you have dignified with the appellation of Louly, of those immense districts where the people live upon chesnuts, and of several provinces

where they have no other ſubſiſtence than oat-bread. Think of the order that prohibits the exportation of corn; an order founded on your poverty, and perhaps, in part, on that levity of character, which leads you often to ſell in a hurry all that you have, when in three months time you will be obliged to buy it back again at a more exorbitant rate, like certain inhabitants of America, who ſell their bed in the morning, forgetting that they will want it to lie upon at night.

First people of the univerſe, do you forget that you have in your kingdom of Frankreick (France) two millions of inhabitants, who wear wooden ſhoes ſix months in the year, and, during the other ſix months, go barefoot.

Are you the firſt people in the world for commerce and navigation? Alas! Are you the firſt people in the world for the order that reigns in your budget? I am aſſured, that the public money paſſes through fifty hands before it arrives at the royal treaſury, and that in its paſſage it is filtrated down to about a fifth of its original maſs.

You will alledge, perhaps, in anſwer to all this, that you ſucceed wonderfully in bringing to perfection your comic operas. I grant this; but to whom, prithee, is the honour due both of your comic and ſerious operas? Do not they come from Italy?

You have invented, 'tis true, ſome new modes, though at preſent you adopt (generally ſpeaking) thoſe of England. But, on the other hand, was it not a Genoeſe who diſcovered that fourth part of the world, in which your poſſeſſions are reduced to two or three iſlands? Was it not a Portugueſe, who ſhewed you the way to the Eaſt-Indies, where you have lately loſt all your ſettlements?

You are (as you pretend, and as I am willing to allow) the very firſt people in the world for the invention of uſeful arts. But was it not John Giru de Melphi, a Neapolitan, who invented the compaſs? Was it not Schwartz, a German, that invented gun powder? And was not the art of printing of which you make ſuch an extenſive uſe, the fruit of the invention of another German?

When you read, with avidity, the new pamphlets, on which your reputation as a learned nation is founded, you ſometimes, I ſuppoſe, make uſe of ſpectacles: You may thank for theſe Francis Spira, an Italian Monk, without whoſe aſſiſtance, ſmall print would not have been viſible to your antiquated eyes. You make diſcoveries, or amuſe the ladies with teleſcopes, for the invention of which you are indebted to Metius, a Dutchman, and Galilei, a native of Florence.

Your barometers and thermometers amuſe you frequently; but to whom do you owe this pleaſure? To Torricelli, who invented the former, and to Drebellius, who was the inventor of the latter.

Many of your philoſophers have explored the true laws of the planetary ſyſtem; but was it not an inhabitant of Poliſh Pruſſia (Copernicus) that diſcovered the ſublime ſecret of the Creator? If the uſe of logarithms has aſſiſted you in your calculations, you are indebted, for this ſuccour, to the indefatigable labour of Lord Napier and his aſſociates, and it is to Otto Guerick, of Magdeburgh, that you are obliged for the air pump.

The ſame Galilei, who has been already mentioned, diſcovered firſt the ſatellites of Jupiter, the ſpots of the ſun, and his rotation on his axis. Huygens the Dutchman, ſaw Saturn's ring, and an Italian his ſatellites, when you ſaw nothing at all.

It was alſo the immortal Newton, who opened your eyes upon the true nature of light, and unfolded the great laws of motion, that regulate the courſe of the celeſtial luminaries, and make heavy bodies tend to the center.

Firſt people of the univerſe, you have nothing almoſt, that you can call your own. You love to adorn your cabinets with prints; but remember that the Florentine Finiguerra is the inventor of that elegant art which employs the graver to multiply and eternize the ſublime ſtrokes of the pencil. You have clocks, that meaſure the current of your ill-ſpent time; but the invention of theſe is due to the labours of the great Huygens.

We shall select one more Letter, in the Controversy mentioned p. 312.

I Observe that your correspondent continues to throw the old string of a partiality to Scotchmen, which most certainly never existed. That many Scotchmen have obtained posts and offices under the administration, apparent or concealed, of the Scotch minister, who can doubt or deny? Or who would even wish an unfair suppression of the mention of that famous nomination of four, ay, four Scotch governors to four rich lucrative governments in America, one of which, it is said, cannot but in the article of turf alone, produce at least half a million a year to the happy Scotchman invested with it? Who would dare to say that this coincidence was nothing more than a mere chance in the common course of things? The promotion then of a number of Scotch is undeniable. Nay, there is reason, perhaps, to think that some of them obtained undue preference through personal favour, not impossibly of even some English persons of power, that never cared two-pence for the favourite; but that a single man the more was preferred purely for this being a Scotchman, which is the point in question, is so far from the truth, that the Scotch are but too sensible that their country was, under Lord Bute's ministry, less likely to be a recommendation, than an objection to their having so much as common justice done them, in the teeth of a vulgar prejudice of national jealousy, which has appeared only the more violent, the more obstinate, in proportion of there having been the less grounds for it.

For, after all, what would the most furious enemies to the unfortunate Scotch have wished that people to have done? Or, in the name of candour, what has been their enormous crime? When the K—— was pleased, without their desire or concurrence, to bestow his confidence on a North-British peer, would they have had the Scotch sent up petitions and addresses to acquaint his majesty that he had no right to choose one of that part of the country? Scotland, either not being included in Britain, or specifically excepted out of it by some unheard of act of parliament. This it would have been surely the more cruel to expect from them, for that if it was really the case that their country was held here so infamous, so accursed of God and man, that it was not entitled to the same chance of a promiscuous election of its natives to any civil or military post in the state, as is not denied to the poorest borough in any other part of Britain that does not pay the hundred thousandth quota of the taxes contributed by England, such a confession could not well come, with a very good grace, from the Scotch themselves, who if they had a spark of spirit, or of love of country left, if they were, in short, worthy of being admitted to the honour of an union with this great and illustrious nation; ought, every man of them, to submit their throat to the English sword, rather than suffer the oppression, the injustice, the indignity, the ingratitude of such a doctrine's prevailing against them.

If then this doctrine is to be expressly in speculation, or implicitly in practice, admitted, would it not be more generous, more strictly just in England to signify, in form, that decision to Scotland, and send that beggarly nation a bill of divorce?

Though as to the poverty of the Scotch, that poignant objection might have been cured by an expedient very beneficial to England. If the English would have spared for the aid of their whole brothers of Scotland, but the fourth part of the sum they flung down the sink of Germany, to no better purpose than to ruin their half brothers there, and to save the truest and most natural friend to France, the policy of such a charity could hardly have been less, than that of rewarding the acknowledged services of the Scotch with a load of abuse, harder to be borne by men of real honour than the most oppressive injuries, in person or property.

Your correspondent the South-Briton is pleased to impute a tincture of despotism to the spirit of the Scotch government. But whatever abuses might in process of time, have crept into the lately abolished clanships, which were originally no more nor no other than the clientships among the Romans, in the most splendid days of the

Roman

Roman liberty, nothing is more certain, than that a paſſion for freedom, and a diſdain of a ſtretched prerogative, were, ever ſtrongly the national principle of Scotland.

It was not Buchanan alone that aſſerted the due limitation of monarchy, and the rights of the people, in that famous treatiſe of his, entitled *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, of which every line breathes the genuine ſpirit of liberty, and which he dedicated to James I. whoſe reign would have been more glorious, and the end of his ſon leſs tragical, if they had both more attended to his doctrine, of which here follows a ſmall ſpecimen.

"We aſſert that the people, from whom our kings derive whatever authority they may claim, have a ſuperiority over their kings: And that the people have collectively that legal power over their ſovereigns that their ſovereigns, in virtue of the laws, have over individuals of the people."

Is this the language of ſervility, or a ſtrain of favour to deſpotiſm? And that this was the doctrine avowedly maintained by the rulers of Scotland, will appear by their anſwer to Throgmorton's interceſſion with them, by order of Queen Elizabeth, in favour of Mary queen of the Scots, whom they had impriſoned.

"We have, (ſaid they) in the hiſtory of our monarchy, ſeveral examples of the procedure of the ſubjects of Scotland againſt their ſovereigns, whom they have made no ſcruple of condemning by their own authority."

Farther. When the ill adviſed Charles the firſt attempted to introduce into this kingdom a civil and ſpiritual deſpotiſm, did the Scotch ſupport it in this blood of the Stuarts? Or rather did not the firſt ray of liberty ſtream from that country? Was it not the Scotch who firſt hoiſted the ſtandard of national privilege, in oppoſition to the invaſions of prerogative?

Is it not then offering a high indignity to the underſtandings of the Engliſh, to aim at inflaming them againſt their innocent countrymen and faithful fellow-ſubjects, upon pretexts ſo palpably falſe, and invented to ſerve a turn? Conſider but the malignant, dull ribaldry with which the Scotch have been ſo undeſervedly treated, and you will allow it not to be diſreſpectful, the preſuming that every true Engliſhman's heart muſt feel for the injuries done to them. The noble themſelves always proceed nobly with others; and undoubtedly none are naturally more frank, more clear ſpirited, more enemies to injuſtice and oppreſſion than the Engliſh; but in this caſe, numbers have been unfortunately miſled by miſrepreſentations ſo falſe, ſo low, ſo groſs, that whoever did not know the blind rage and ſenſeleſſneſs of party, would be amazed at any one's daring to take the people of England for worſe than Hottentots, in offering to the foul-feeding and ſwallow of their credulity ſuch wretched garbage.

Thus far, ſir, purely in juſtice to the inhumanly and wantonly wronged and abuſed Scotch. As to the defence of Lord Bute's miniſterial conduct, I have nothing to do with it; but ſincerely join with your correſpondent in wiſhing the moſt thoroughly rigorous examination of it, to come before an impartial and an independent parliament, which may give to every man the meaſure due to his merits or delinquencies. I am, ſir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

[*Gazetteer.*] A BRITON.

On the White Scour in Sheep, with a Remedy.

"HAVING laſt year ſuffered a great loſs in ſome ſheep of mine which died, I thought I could not do my brother farmers a piece of better ſervice, than to let them know how it happened.

You moſt know, gentlemen, I had a fine piece of turneps, with which I intended to fluſh up five ſcore ſheep; but juſt before they were turned in, I was under a neceſſity of going up to London, on account of a confounded law ſuit I then had, and ſtill have, on my hands.

This obliged me to leave the care of my farm to a nephew of my wife's, whom I keep as an upper ſervant; and a ſober honeſt lad he is, though, to be ſure, this time he was a little out in his politics.

But to continue my narrative, this lad, to whom I had often preached leſſons of œconomy, thought he would be as prudent as poſſible, and not

ſuffer

ſuffer the ſheep to waſte any of the turneps.

In order to effect this, he hurdled off a plat of them, and turned in five ſcore ſheep to eat them on the land: When they had eat up the leaves, and ſcooped the roots, he ſent into the plat a couple of my men, who forked up the remainder of the turneps, conſiſting chiefly of ſcooped ſhells, in the hollow parts of which the urine and dung had lodged, ſo as to make them a nauſeous meal to the poor ſheep; here, however, were they kept, by my wife's kinſman, till they had, through abſolute hunger, been obliged to eat up the greateſt part of the fragments.

Thus far no very great damage was done, only the ſheep loſt fleſh inſtead of gaining fat: But the next ſtep the young man took was indeed fatal; for after they had been for ſome time half ſtarved, by being kept to the dirty food already mentioned, he very unadviſedly turned them ſuddenly into a freſh bite of turneps; and what was ſtill worſe, they were turned in before the dew was off the plants.

The conſequence was, that the ſheep were immediately ſeized with the gripes, the white-ſcour, and flux, which carried off forty-two of them before my return, and would, in all probability, have killed the remainder had I not applied a ſpeedy remedy.

My firſt buſineſs was to take them from the turneps, and putting them into a dry upland paſture, I gave them ſome of the ſweeteſt hay I had, which I generally reſerve for my cows.

As no time was to be loſt, I inſtantly got two pounds of rice, which I put into eight gallons of water, and adding an ounce of ginger groſsly beat in a mortar, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, the ſame quantity of anniſeed, and half an ounce of cinnamon (which, by the bye, I found it hard to get, they wanting to ſell me caſſia inſtead of it) I had the whole put into a ſmall copper we uſe when we waſh our linen, and boiled it till the quantity was reduced one half.

I then ordered my man to ſtrain it off, and when it was ſo far cooled as to be no warmer than milk from the cow, I threw in a quart of good common gin, and mixing the whole well together, I gave each of the ſheep a doſe of half a pint, and continued giving them half that quantity, morning and night, till they were recovered from their danger, which was in a little more than a week, for the medicine had ſo good an effect, that I loſt only five more, which happened to be too far gone.

It will, however, be neceſſary for me to acknowledge that I never knew this medicine given by any body but myſelf; neither did I ever before try it; but the emergency of the occaſion prompted me, to endeavour to think of ſomewhat that might ſtop the ravage of the diſorder; and, as it happened, I made a lucky hit.

For my own particular part, I am not ſo fond of œconomy as to make my ſheep eat ſcraps of turneps; and whenever I put them into a freſh bite, I always allow them cribs with ſweet hay, which I imagine corrects the raw and watery juices of the luſcious turnep."

Suffolk, Aug. 28. W. MITCHELL.

Soot recommended as a manure for clover.

"I have, by experience, found coal-aſhes and ſoot a moſt excellent manure for clover, as it ſecures the crop from drought and brings it greatly forward.

I generally ſow on my ſecond year's crop of clover as much ſoot as will cover the land very thinly over, which is about fifteen buſhels, and this I do in the month of February, ſoon after which the ſpring rains waſh it into the ground, and the plant thrives amazingly.

The ſame may be ſaid of coal aſhes, which I lay on thicker, to the quantity of, at leaſt, forty buſhels on an acre; from which I find a great advantage,

The farmer who attempts to ſow ſoot over his clover, muſt take care to do it very thin and regular; for if it falls in lumps, it is ten to one but it gives the hay, made that ſummer, a bitter, diſagreeable taſte, very unpalatable to the cattle which eat it.

I have often found it uſeful on my ſtiffer loam, to ſow with the ſoot an equal quantity of ſand, which helps to ſpread it regularly; and on light land I often mix it with an equal quan-

lity of slaked lime, both which have a very good effect.

Hertfordshire, Sept. 6, 1764. A. B.

[*Mus. Rust.*]

An Account of a remarkable Decrease in the River Eden, *in* Cumberland. *By* William Milbourne, *Esq; in a Letter to the Bishop of* Carlisle.

Read before the Royal Society, Jan. 13, 1763.

My Lord,

AS I know your lordship sometimes condescends to amuse yourself with natural curiosities, I have taken the liberty to send you an account of a very sudden decrease of the river Eden, at this place, attended with some particular circumstances, of the exact truth of which I can venture to assure your lordship.

In the night between the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of December last, the river Eden, at Armathwaite, fell at least two feet perpendicular. The decrease of the water was so sudden, that several trouts and young lampreys, had no time to save themselves, but were found the next morning frozen to death. Of the former, eye-witnesses can speak to fifteen, of the latter, two hundred, all which were found in the extent of no more than forty yards. And several dozens of young lampreys were easily taken up alive by the hand, in the shallows. The suddenness of the water's decrease, may be so far ascertained, as follows. The miller of Armathwaite-mill left off grinding at twelve o'clock that night, there being then sufficient water to work the mill. He went to the mill the next morning at six, and there was not then water enough to turn the wheel round. It hath not been known, that the river Eden was ever so low at this place, by a foot, in the driest summer. The water continued in this state, till about eleven o'clock of the morning of the 29th, and then gradually increased (no rain nor snow falling) till about one in the afternoon, by which time it had risen about a foot perpendicular.

N. B. The trouts in general were small, the lampreys about ten inches or a foot long.

I shall only observe to your lordship, that there was a most intense frost that night, and a strong wind varying from the north-east to the South-east; and that the river runs here from south-west to north-east. I am,

W. Milbourne.

Armathwaite Castle, Jan. 1 1763.

Observations made by Mr. John Bartram, *on the Yellowish Wasp, of* Pensilvania.

Read before the same Society, Feb. 24, 1763.

I SAW several of these Wasps flying about a heap of sandy loam: They settled on it, and very nimbly scratched away the sand with their fore feet, to find their nests, whilst they held a large fly under their wings with one of their other feet. They crept with it into the hole, that led to the nest, and staid there about three minutes, when they came out. With their hind feet they threw the sand so dexterously over the hole, as not to be discovered. Then taking flight, soon returned with more flies, settled down, uncovered the hole, and entered in with their prey.

This extraordinary operation raised my curiosity to try to find the entrance, but the sand fell in so fast, that I was prevented, until by repeated essays I was so lucky as to find one. It was six inches in the ground, and at the farther end lay a large magot, near an inch long, thick as a small goose quill, with several flies near it, and the remains of many more. These flies are provided for the magot to feed on, before it changes into the nymph state. Then it eats no more until it attains to a perfect wasp.

The order of providence is very remarkable, in prescribing the different ways and means for this tribe of insects to perpetuate their several species, no doubt for good ends and purposes, with which we may not be well acquainted; but most likely, for the prey and food of other animals.

One kind of wasp fabricates an oblong nest of paper-like composition full of cells for the harbour of its young, and hangs it on the branch of a tree.

Some build nests of clay, and feed their young with spiders; others sustain them with large green grashoppers: Then there are those, that

build combs on the ground (like ours in England) to nouriſh a numerous brood.

But this yellowiſh waſp takes a different method, with great pains digging a hole in the ground, lays its egg, which ſoon turns to a magot, then catches flies to ſupport it, until it comes to maturity.

The wiſdom of providence is admirable, by giving annually a check to this prolific brood of noxious inſects, in permitting all the males to die, which are the moſt numerous of the family; only reſerving a few impregnated females of each ſpecies to continue their race to another year.

Whereas bees, whoſe labours are ſo beneficial to mankind, always ſurvive the winter to raiſe new colonies.

Account of a remarkable Darkneſs at Detroit, *in* America: *By the Rev. Mr.* James Stirling, *in a Letter to Mr.* Duncan, *dated* Detroit, Oct. 25, 1762.

Read before the Society, March 3, 1763.

SIR,

A MAN in buſineſs ſeldom troubles himſelf about news; yet the following is ſo uncommon, I cannot neglect acquainting you therewith. Tueſday laſt, being the 19th inſtant, we had almoſt total darkneſs for the moſt of the day. I got up at day break: About ten minutes after I obſerved it got no lighter than before; the ſame darkneſs continued until nine o'clock when it cleared up a little. We then for the ſpace of about a quarter of an hour, ſaw the body of the ſun, which appeared as red as blood, and more than three times as large as uſual.

The air all this time, which was very denſe, was of a dirty yellowiſh green colour. I was obliged to light candles to ſee to dine, at one o'clock, notwithſtanding the table was placed cloſe by two large windows. About three the darkneſs became more horrible, which augmented until half paſt three, when the wind breezed up from the S. W. and brought on ſome drops of rain, or rather ſulphur and dirt, for it appeared more like the latter than the former, both in ſmell and quality. I took a leaf of clean paper, and held it out in the rain, which rendered it black whenever the drops fell upon it; but, when held near the fire, turned to a yellow colour, and when burned, it fizzed on the paper like wet powder. During this ſhower the air was almoſt ſuffocating, with a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell: It cleared up a little after the rain. There were various conjectures about the cauſe of this natural incident. The Indians, and vulgar among the French, ſaid, that the Engliſh, which lately arrived from Niagara in the veſſel, had brought the plague with them; Others imagined it might have been occaſioned by the burning of the woods: But I think it moſt probable, that it might have been occaſioned by the eruption of ſome volcano, or ſubterraneous fire, whereby the ſulphureous matter may have been emitted in the air, and contained therein, until, meeting with ſome watery clouds, it had fallen down together with the rain. I am, ſir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

JAMES STIRLING.

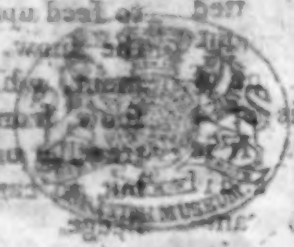
Deſcription of UNCOMMON ANIMALS, PLATE I.

A The CARIBOU, is chiefly found about Hudſon's Bay, and ſometimes in Canada, is not quite ſo tall as the Mooſe Deer, and has ſomewhat of the ſhape of an aſs. His tongue is in high eſteem, he is extraordinary ſwift, and has a ſort of hoofs which are flat and large, furniſhed with very coarſe hair between the diviſions, that hinder him from ſinking into the ſnow, on which he runs as ſwiftly as on firm land. The Caribou has an enemy called the Carcajou, which is a ſort of a cat, with a tail ſo long, that it will incircle his body ſeveral times, and when he overtakes one, he fixes on the neck, and wraps his long tail round it; after which he opens the jugular vein. The Caribou has but one way to avoid it; and that is by jumping into the water, which the Carcajou cannot bear, and therefore he quits his hold immediately.—B. The Mooſe doe, is of the ſize of an horſe, and though ſhe has large buttocks, her tail is not above an inch long. She has legs and feet like a Camel, and the withers, the neck, and the upper part of the bough are covered with long hairs. Her head is above two feet long, and her under lip

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

is shorter than the upper, like a camel's; but nostrils are very large. Her hair is a light grey, mixed with blackish red. Her flesh is very well tasted, early at digestion, and very nourishing. It is a native of New England and Canada. C. The Elk is above the height of a man, and is of the bulk of an horse. The colour of the hair is greyish, and not unlike that of a camel, or rather an ass. The horns are not branched like those of a stag, but have a short prong at the beginning, and then immediately grow broad, with teeth on one of the edges. The muzzle is very long, and the upper lip is large, and hangs over the nether, that he is obliged to go backward when he grazes. He is extremely fearful. The skin is very useful, and they divide with the manner of buff. He is an inhabitant of Lithuania, Muscovy, and Scandinavia. He delights in shady moist places, feeds upon the leaves of alder, birch, ash, and [illegible], as well as upon the moss growing on trees, as the whole doe before described, does upon grass, in summer, and the bark of trees in winter. D. The Sardinian doe is a pretty animal, about two feet eight inches high to the top of the back. The hair is of four colours, white, fallow, black and grey. The neck and head are grey. The tail is black above, and white underneath, and the hair upon it is six inches long. It has a [illegible]. V. The Camelopardalis is a very uncommon animal, a native of Turkey, mild and gentle; has a head like a stag, with blunt horns, about six inches long, covered with hair, and without branches. The neck resembles the [illegible] but is longer; being seven feet in [illegible]. The ears, tongue, [illegible] feet, are like a cow's; but the legs are very [illegible] what is very remarkable, those before, are much longer than those behind. The body is small, covered with white hair [illegible] with red, which [illegible] the skin very [illegible]. F. The Alban goat, which is [illegible] the finest in the world. His hair is [illegible] dazzling white, and as fine as [illegible] nine inches long and curls naturally [illegible] made into very fine [illegible] blet. He has a long [illegible] and the horns are annulated almost [illegible] though they bend back [illegible]. G. The Arabian [illegible] rican for is grey, and [illegible] of that of Europe. The hair at the [illegible] is reddish, and the tail, which is [illegible] is used for mufts and other [illegible]. They live chiefly upon bird's [illegible] especially very fat; but their flesh is not eaten. They run up trees when they are hunted. In Canada [illegible] are black bears; but they are hard to be met with, for the common bear are grey, mixed with white, and there are others of a brownish red. H. The Rein-deer. This animal is a native of Lapland, and the adjacent parts. They are a sort of stag with very

large branching horns, which lops bend forwards like a bow; but be it large, droops, and swifter than a stag, and his hair changes colour, according to the time or season of the year. It is very strong and useful; and feeds more like bullocks than bears. His hoofs are cloven and moveable, for which reason he spreads them abroad, as he goes along the snow, to prevent his sinking into it. The horns are very high and lofty, and divide into two branches, very near the root. There are three or three on each horn, one above another, which are again subdivided into smaller; [illegible] that no horn'd beast whatever [illegible] grow like the like, either for bulk or weight. They are of a light colour, and there are veins, or blood vessels, run along them, under which there are furrows. W[illegible] be runs along the lays his horns upon [illegible] back, and yet there are two branches which always hang over his forehead, that almost cover his face. Their animals are in high esteem, on account of their various uses. The Lapianders feed on their flesh, which, [illegible] very, has but a [illegible] taste. With their [illegible] they [illegible] their sledges together, and the milk serves them for food also. They also make good cheese of it, and garments of the skins. The [illegible] leathers, and even some of the Swedes wear them, and call them Lapmudes. Their are the skins of the young ones; as to those of the old ones, they make boots of them, with the hair on the outside, which are very warm, and proper to walk on the snow in. The rein deer are employed in travelling, where horses would be of no use, which is in all the northern part of this continent. They will draw a sledge at the [illegible] five miles a day, in a beaten track; but when the snow is [illegible], they can scarcely drag it along. When they are tired, their masters let them look for food upon the white moss that lies under the snow. This is their principal nourishment, which they get at, by removing the snow from it, with their feet; so that a [illegible] necessary provisions for himself on the



Description [illegible] Animals, continued from p. 472.

3. A N[illegible] ature; the most greedy kind, that is known, for it will devour leather, cloth, bread, hair, or any thing else that is given him; however he does not digest iron and stones as some have pretended, but voids them whole. In Africa there are several kinds of them in the deserts, that some at a distance have taken them for an army of horse; there are also great numbers of them in Arabia, and in America; but their tail are of a different kind. They lay very large eggs, they being above five inches in diameter

is ſhorter than the upper, like a camel's; her noſtrils are very large. Her hair is a light grey, mixed with blackiſh red. Her fleſh is very well taſted, eaſy of digeſtion, and very nouriſhing. It is a native of New England and Canada. C. The Elk is above the height of a man, and is of the bulk of an horſe. The colour of the hair is greyiſh, and not unlike that of a camel, or rather an aſs. The horns are not branched like thoſe of a ſtag, but have a ſhort trunk at the beginning, and then immediately grow broad, with teeth on one of the edges. The muzzle is very long, and the upper lip is ſo large, and hangs over the nether, that he is obliged to go backward when he grazes. He is extremely fearful. The ſkin is very uſeful, and they dreſs it in the manner of buff. He is an inhabitant of Lithuania, Muſcovy, and Scandinavia. He delights in ſhady moiſt places, and feeds upon the leaves of alder, birch, aſpen and willow, as well as upon the moſs growing on trees, as the Mooſe doe before deſcribed, does upon graſs, in ſummer, and the bark of trees in winter. D. The Sardinian doe is a pretty animal, about two feet eight inches high to the top of the back. The hair is of four colours, white, fallow, black and grey. The neck and head are grey. The tail is black above, and white underneath, and the hair upon it is ſix inches long. It has four ſtomachs. E. The Camelopardalis is a very uncommon animal, a native of Turkey, mild and gentle; has a head like a ſtag, with blunt horns, about ſix inches long, covered with hair, and without branches. The neck reſembles the camel's, but is longer; being ſeven feet in length. The ears, tongue, and feet, are like thoſe of a cow; but the legs are very ſlender, and, what is very remarkable, thoſe before, are much longer than thoſe behind. The body is ſmall, covered with white hair ſpotted with red, which renders the ſkin very valuable. F. The Aſian goat, which is one of the fineſt in the world. His hair is of a dazzling white, and as fine as ſilk. It is nine inches long and curls naturally, and is made into very fine ſtuffs, particularly camblet. He has a long beard under his chin, and the horns are annulated and almoſt ſtrait, though they bend backwards. G. The American fox is grey, and has not the rank ſmell of that of Europe. The hair about the ears is reddiſh, and the fur, when it is ſeaſoned, is uſed for muffs and other ornaments. They live chiefly upon birds, and are generally very fat; but their fleſh is not eaten. They run up trees when they are hunted. In Canada are ſome black foxes; but they are hard to be met with, for the common ſort are grey, mixed with white, and there are others of a browniſh red. H. The Rein-deer. This animal is a native of Lapland, and the adjacent parts. They are a ſort of ſtags, with very large branching horns, whoſe tops bend forwards like a bow; but he is larger, ſtronger, and ſwifter than a ſtag, and his hair changes colour, according to the time or ſeaſon of the year. It is very ſtrong and coarſe; and looks more like briſtles than hair. His hoofs are cloven and moveable, for which reaſon he ſpreads them abroad, as he runs along the ſnow, to prevent his ſinking into it. The horns are very high and lofty, and divide into two branches, very near the root. There are three of theſe on each horn, one above another, which are again ſubdivided into ſmaller; inſomuch that no horned beaſt whatever, can ſhew the like, either for bulk, branches, or weight. They are of a light colour, and there are veins, or blood veſſels, run along them, under which there are furrows. When he runs along he lays his horns upon his back, and yet there are two branches which always hang over his forehead, that almoſt cover his face. Theſe animals are in high eſteem, on account of their various uſes. The Laplanders feed on their fleſh, which, however, has but a faintiſh taſte. With their ſinews they ſew their ſledges together, and the milk ſerves them for food alſo. They alſo make good cheeſe of it, and garments of the ſkins. The Finlanders, and even ſome of the Swedes wear them, and call them Lapmudes. Theſe are the ſkins of the young ones; as to thoſe of the old ones, they make boots of them, with the hair on the outſide, which are very warm, and proper to walk on the ſnow in. The rein deer are employed in travelling, where horſes would be of no uſe, which is in all the northern part of this continent. They will draw a ſledge about ſeventy-five miles a day, in a beaten track; but when the ſnow is ſoft, they can ſcarcely drag it along. When they are tired, their maſters let them looſe to feed upon the white moſs that lies under the ſnow. This is their principal nouriſhment, which they get at, by removing the ſnow from it, with their feet; ſo that a traveller on theſe journies has nothing to do, but to carry proviſions for himſelf on the ſledge.

Deſcription of UNCOMMON BIRDS, *continued from p.* 474.

3. AN OSTRICH is the moſt greedy bird, that is known, for it will devour leather graſs, bread, hair, or any thing elſe that is given him; however he does not digeſt iron and ſtones as ſome have pretended, but voids them whole. In Africa there are ſeen ſuch droves of them in the deſarts, that ſome at a diſtance have taken them for an army of horſe; there are alſo great numbers of them in Arabia, and in America; but theſe laſt are of a different kind. They lay very large eggs, they being above five inches

diameter, and some of them will weigh fifteen pounds. They have a very hard shell, and it has been commonly said, that they are laid in the sand, and hatched only by the heat of the sun; but this is a mistake, for Kolben who had seen great numbers of them at the Cape of Good Hope, affirms they sit on their eggs like other birds, and that the male and female take it by turns, as he had frequent opportunities of observing. Some authors likewise have told us, that Ostriches never come near their young after they are out of their shell; but this likewise is a mistake, as Kolben assures us; for the young ones are not able even to walk for several days after they are hatched, during which time the old ones bring them grass, and are very careful in defending them from any danger; insomuch that it is not safe for any person to come near them at that time. Pliny assures us, that they made great use of the feathers in his time, to adorn the helmets and caps of the soldiers; and this custom continues to this day. In some countries they are made into fans for ladies, and with us they serve to adorn the tops of hearses.

The OSTRICH is one of the largest birds in the world, for many travellers affirm, they have seen those that were as tall as a man on horse-back; but those of that size have been seldom, or never seen in England, for the tallest have been only seven feet. The head and bill somewhat resemble those of a duck, and the neck may be likened to that of a swan, though it is much longer. But, in general, the Ostrich may be said to hold the same place among birds, as the Camel does among beasts; and their natural places of abode are the same. The wings of an Ostrich are very strong; but too short to enable him to rise from the ground; however they serve him like sails, or oars to repel the air, and enable him to run very swiftly. He has the legs and thighs of a Hern, that is in proportion to his bulk; for there is a prodigious difference in their size.

The flesh of an Ostrich is of no use, as an aliment, at least in the most civilized parts of the world; but we are told that the inhabitants of the deserts of Africa are very fond of it, and eat Ostriches as we do geese and ducks, which, perhaps may be more owing to necessity than choice; for it must needs be very hard of digestion. However, the brains of Ostriches have been formerly accounted a great delicacy; insomuch, that Heliogabalus, emperor of Rome, greatly noted for his luxury, one day made a feast, wherein the heads of six hundred Ostriches were served up for the sake of the brains. The eggs are said to be well tasted, and extremely nourishing; but they are eaten so seldom, on the account of their scarcity, that there are no proper judges of them in these parts of the world. The fat is said to be emolient and resolvent, and to strengthen the nervous parts; some say it softens swellings of the spleen, and, used as a liniment, eases the pain of fits of the gravel.

The AMERICAN OSTRICH, is somewhat less than the former, which is a native of Africa, and are more like an Emu, or Cassowary. They have four toes on their feet, three before, and one behind. Their plumage consists of grey feathers, expanded on the back, as far as the tail. The head is like that of a Goose, and they are no more able to fly than the former. Sir John Narborough says, they are exceeding shy, and so swift, that a greyhound can hardly overtake them; that they feed upon grass, are of a grey colour, and larger than a great Turkey-cock in England.

4. The CHATTERER of Carolina, is about six inches and a half in length, from the top of the bill to the end of the tail. The bill is short, a little arched on the top of the upper mandible, and of a blackish colour; and round its base are small black feathers, which form a bar, reaching beyond the eyes. This black bar is bordered with white both above and below the eyes; and there are long feathers on the top of the head which it raises into a crest, or lets fall at pleasure. The head and neck are of a reddish brown or bay colour, and the breast is almost white. The belly and thighs are of a pale yellow, and the covert feathers beneath the tail are whitish, and the back is of a dark brown. The rump and covert feathers on the upper side of the tail, are of a light ash-colour. The wings, on the upper side are ash-coloured; but the greater quills are darker than the other feathers, though the edges of the outer webs are of a light ash. The three innermost quills on each wing next the back, have their inner webs white to the tips, and seven or eight of the middle quills of each wing have small, oblong, fat substances hanging to their tips, which are not unlike red sealing-wax in colour and consistence. The tail is of a dark ash-colour, and the tips of the feathers of a fine golden yellow. The legs, feet, and claws are black, and made after the usual manner. The hens of this species are not so bright coloured as the cocks; and they want the red dregs at the tips of their wing feathers.

———

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

AMONG the pretty girls of the present age, it is a general complaint that they have many admirers, but few lovers; They don't joke when they say so; it is a truth not to be trifled with; they feel the mortification, and wonder they

they would not if they *thought*; but *thinking* is rather out of *their way*.

"Ah!" (said a venerable virgin, lamenting the degeneracy of the age) "courting, is nothing to what it was when I was young! The flirts now-a-days make the fellows so saucy, that there is hardly to be found a respectful lover."

The observation was just. The women of the last age were more respected, because they were more reserved. For want of a proper *reserve*, they are treated with an indifference which is very nearly allied to contempt. They make themselves too cheap to keep up their consequence, without which they can never be respectable. To speak philosophically, a woman must *repel* before she can *attract*.

All this advice may sound oddly perhaps to a female ear; but she who laughs at it, pays no compliment to her understanding.

Ovid, who knew human nature tolerably well, discovered not a little penetration when he made Daphne fly so fast from her laurel'd lover; for his passion was increased by the *pursuit*.

Our modern Daphne's are quite other sort of people: Instead of flying from, they run into —— the arms of their Apollo's, and are afterwards surprised that they grow cool to their charms.

Lovers are like sportsmen, to whom the *pursuit* of the *game* is nothing to the *pleasure of the chace*.

If women would study less to please, they would give more pleasure. This is a paradox, which those for whom I throw out these reflections, cannot comprehend, and, till they can, they will never make their fortunes by their faces. The roses of youth are not long in bloom, and when time has torn them away, there's an end to love at first sight; and on that, they seem, by their manner of setting themselves off, chiefly to depend.

The modern fine ladies carry their heads well, I must own, and have fine sweeping trains; but when a man looks out for a *wife*, he expects to meet with something else besides the accomplishments of a *mare*.

To be stared at a few seasons, and neglected, and in a few more to sink into oblivion, is the lot of a thousand showy Girls, who have nothing but fronts and a little shabby genteel finery, to recommend them.——Without prudence and discretion, even the most substantial ornaments, tho' they excite admiration, they will never procure esteem.——Prudence is superior to pearls, and there is no kind of comparison between diamonds and discretion. Fools may be caught by the *shell*, but a man worth having will make the *gem* the object of his attention.

A satirical friend of mine t'other day, repeated an extempore epigram, which has some truth, but more severity in it.

The girls of this age are so dazzled with show,
That to church with the devil they gladly would go,
When they're scheming to settle in marriage,
If the devil would give them a carriage.

I corrected him with a pun, because I know he hates it. "You are wrong said I, to blame them for thinking of their *Carriage*, for that is the last thing which strikes them." It choaked him, and he was silent. Without jesting, however, I must confess, that when I see a blooming young creature give her hand to

"Deform'd, debauch'd, diseas'd threescore,"

for the sake of a good settlement, I do not think my friend's satire much too strong; for as a woman, in that case, is influenced by the most sordid motives, she certainly deserves the severest reproof.

[*Pub. Adv.*] HARRY HEARTFREE.

A Letter of Advice to the Person who signed himself J. M. in your last Month's Magazine (p. 456.) in answer to his Request for some medical Assistance.

SIR,

YOU seem to me to be no ordinary person of the lowest class, but well able to pay a doctor; yet as I find you have taken many medicines to no purpose, and are almost out of heart by the ill success, I really think you a proper object of my charitable undertaking, and have a title thereto, equally with those, who, through their poverty, have it not in their power to employ, much less to pay, either an apothecary or physician.

Wherefore I would advise you to make use of only these four internal medicines, and one external, a dry epithem.

Get of best manna, half an ounce; of cream of tartar filtrated, two drams; of solutive syrup of roses, one ounce; take it well mixed up in a draught of warm water-gruel made by infusion, by pouring boiling water only on the oatmeal, and not by decoction. Repeat this purging mixture every day, till your body is open, and then weekly, or as often as you shall think fit. It will gently scour the glands of the guts, without irritation, and cool them besides.

Take of musk, ten grains; of Russia castor in powder, six grains; of conserve of rue, a dram; make all up into a bolus; to be taken every night at bed-time; drink two or three spoonfuls of church-bug wine, after every time.

Take a spoonful of live church bugs, *alias*, millepeces, wood, just by cracking their crust, bruise them gently; pour on them a gill of white wine, and let them stand close covered

ſome hours to extract their ſalts, then ſqueeze them very dry, and throw them away, but uſe the liquor as directed: So it will be more eaſy to the eye and appetite, than by maſhing their fleſh too much, which makes the wine appear muddy. This is an excellent medicine, for it attracts to itſelf the muriatick ſalts on the blood, and then precipitates them by ſtool, that, if taſted, is found to reliſh like ſo much brine let out of a pickling tub.

Oil of ſweet almonds and ſperma ceti, is an excellent medicine too for all nervous cholicks and ſpaſms in the inteſtines. A linctus may be made of them, either of theſe two ways, which you like beſt.

Grind half an ounce of ſperma ceti in a marble or ſtone mortar with a little loaf ſugar, then pour on it, by little and little at a time, four or five ounces of oil of ſweet almonds, beat them well together, and take a ſpoonful now and then, two or three times a day, or as often as you pleaſe.

Or, after the ſperma ceti is well rubbed with a few lumps of ſugar, pour on, by degrees, the yolk of one egg, and beat them well up together till quite incorporated, after which join the oil of almonds gradually, and keep beating them all together, till intimately mixed; to be taken the ſame way.

The intention is to lubricate the ſolids, and obtund the acrimony of the fluids.

Laſtly, as I ſuppoſe you generally ſit in an armed chair, and hardly without a cuſhion; I would further adviſe you to rip off the cover, and ſtrew the top of the feathers with a thick layer of a few ounces of chamomile flowers, powdered, to render them the ſmoother; then let the cover be ſewed on again, and ſit thereon for common.

My reaſon for this is, that as ſitting but a ſhort time on green oak newly felled and ſtripped of the bark, will provoke that perſon to a purging; and likewiſe ſtanding in a room newly painted will make the urine ſmell ſtrong of the oil of turpentine that was put to the paint; by parity of reaſon, why may not the oil, that exhales from the chamomile flowers, penetrate your body, and comfort the bowels? At leaſt, this one thing we are ſure of, if it will do no good, it can do no harm, and the ſmell alone is refreſhing.

Thus you ſee, ſir, I not only adviſe you to certain remedies, but give you a reaſon why, in explaining both the nature and manner of operation of every one I have ordered, to encourage you the more boldly to begin again, and re-aſſume a freſh taſk; and depend upon it they are all as ſafe, as you could wish or deſire: For as, by local diſtance, I cannot upon any emergent occaſion be directly applied to, I take all the care I can to preſcribe nothing but what is ſafe, and ſuch medicines as any rational patient may freely make uſe of without the preſence of a phyſician, and upon all ſuch ſad occaſions, I am ſir, your, and every diſtreſſed ſick perſon's moſt ready friend and ſervant,

JOHN COOZ.

Leigh, in Eſſex, October 5, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE condition of your correſpondent, p. 436, is indeed miſerable. I ſuſpect that the immediate cauſe of his complaint is a morbid affection of the meſentery. The remote cauſe is probably (as your ingenious friend has obſerved) the injudicious uſe of mercury and the bark. The aſtringent quality of the latter occaſioned grievous obſtructions in the meſaraic tubes. It has been the ill fortune of many an honeſt gentleman *ægrescere medendo*.

I adviſe the patient gradually to leave off the trimming diet, he may, in a ſhort time, enable himſelf to dine, every day, not only with ſafety, but advantage, on beef, mutton, veal, &c.

In the next place let him change his climate; let him go to Liſbon, or to Montpelier, or rather to the Summer Iſlands. If this advice cannot be complied with, let him, without delay, remove into an open country, if he is not in ſuch a country already.

It is no uncommon phænomenon for valetudinarians of this ſort to be fretful and peeviſh. I adviſe your friend by all means to make his life as eaſy and tranquil as he poſſibly can, *Ne nimis occupatus ſit in rebus venereis*. This conduct is abſolutely neceſſary on many accounts; one is, leſt Venus ſhould recal Mercurius.

To remove the coſtiveneſs of which he complains, let him chew a little rhubarb occaſionally.

Let the common drink be barley-water. After dinner he may take two or three glaſſes of red port, if, upon trial, he finds they do not heat too much.

I have uſed the word He all along, though it doth not appear whether your friend be a man or woman. The ſex, age, &c. ſhould have been told.

I conclude with wiſhing that this advice, or better, may relieve your afflicted correſpondent. I am,

Your, &c,

Boſton, Lincolnſhire. EUTHELON.

Another Correſpondent adviſes as follows, in the ſame caſe.

THE nervous fever, and its conſtant ſymptoms, take their riſe from a lentor, or viſcidity in the fluids, and a lax ſtate of the ſolids: the ſecretory and excretory veſſels become thereby obſtructed, and hence acrimony is generated.

Now

Now the principal efficacy to be derived from medicine, ought to consist of such deobstruents as will dissolve and attenuate the viscidity or ictor in the fluids, stimulate, and restore the oscillatory tone of the solids, release the impacted humours, and correct their acrimonious tendency.

And here it may perhaps be expected, that I should give a formula, of those medicines I would recommend, for the removal of the above symptoms; but let it suffice, when in lieu thereof, I prefer a liberal use of the Bath waters, internally, and externally; nor by any means, to call in the aid of physicians, unless necessity should absolutely indicate, and require it. I am not insensible, that many seeming weighty objections may be urged, by gentlemen of the faculty, who must earnestly enforce the use of preparatives, as they are called, previous to the drinking of Bath waters, but from very late experience I am convinced of their inutility in general, and which but too often, I fear, prove really injurious to particular constitutions.

Therefore, if your correspondent will resolutely undertake, and steadfastly pursue the above method, together with moderate exercise, more especially riding on horseback, and eating food of light digestion, he will, I doubt not, in due time, be perfectly restored to a sound state of health and vigour.

Gosport, Hants. E. H.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

Extracts *from Mr.* CHURCHILL's INDEPENDENCE.

TO think a M—— worth my least regards
Is treason to the majesty of bards.

* * * * * *

The bard, nor think too lightly that I mean
Those little, piddling witlings, who o'erween
Of their small parts, the Murphys of the stage,
The Masons and the Whiteheads of the age,
Who all in raptures their own works rehearse,
And crawl out measur'd prose, which they call verse.)

* * * * *

Methinks I see old Wingate frowning here,
(Wingate may in the season be a peer,
Though now against his will, of figures sick,
He's forc'd to diet on arithmetic:
E'en whilst he envies ev'ry Jew he meets,
Who cries old clothes to sell about the streets)
Methinks (his mind with future honours big,
His Tyburn bob turn'd to a dress'd bag wig)
I hear him cry——————

* * * * *

I've kept a bard myself this twenty years,
But nothing of this kind in him appears.
He, like a thorough true-bred spaniel, licks
The hand which cuffs him, and the foot which kicks.

* * * * * *

But this proud coxcomb—zounds, I thought that all [Paul."
Of this queer tribe had been like my old
But why, when present times my care engage,
Must I go back to the Augustan age?
Why, anxious for the living, am I led
Into the mansions of the antient dead?
Can they find patrons no where but at Rome,
And must I seek Mæcenas in the tomb?

Name but a Wingate, twenty fools of note
Start up, and from report Mæcenas quote;
Under his colours lords are proud to fight,
Forgetting that Mæcenas was a knight;
They mention him as if to use his name
Was in some measure to partake his fame,
Though Virgil, was he living, in the street
Might rot for them, or perish in the Fleet.
See how they redden, and the charge disclaim—
Virgil and in the Fleet—forbid it, Shame.
Hence, ye vain boasters, to the fleet repair,
And ask, with blushes ask, if Lloyd is there."
"O my poor country—weak and overpow'r'd [devour'd
By thine own sons—eat to the bone—
By vipers, which, in thine own entrails bred,
Prey on thy life, and with thy blood are fed,
With unavailing grief thy wrongs I see,
And, for myself not feeling, feel for thee.
I grieve, but can't despair—for, lo, at hand,
Freedom presents a choice, but faithful band
Of loyal patriots, men who greatly dare
In such a noble cause, men fit to bear
The weight of empires; fortune, rank, and sense,
Virtue and knowledge, leagu'd with eloquence,
March in their ranks; freedom from file to file
Darts her delighted eye, and with a smile
Approves her honest sons, whilst down her cheek,
As 'twere by stealth (her heart too full to speak)
One tear in silence creeps, one honest tear,
And seems to say why is not Granby here?
O ye brave few, in whom we still may find
A love of virtue, freedom, and mankind,
Go forth—in majesty of woe array'd,
See, at your feet your country kneels for aid;
And, (many of her children traitors grown)
Kneels to those sons she still can call her own;

Seeming

some hours to extract their salts, then squeeze them very dry, and throw them away, but use the liquor as directed. So it will be more grateful to the eye and appetite, than by mashing their flesh too much, which makes the wine appear muddy. This is an excellent medicine, for it attracts to itself the muriatick salts on the blood, and then precipitates them by urine, that, if tasted, is found to relish like so much brine let out of a pickling tub.

Oil of sweet almonds and sperma ceti, is an excellent medicine too for all nervous cholicks and spasms in the intestines. A linctus may be made of them, either of these two ways, which you like best.

Grind half an ounce of sperma ceti in a marble or stone mortar with a little loaf sugar, then pour on it, by little and little at a time, four or five ounces of oil of sweet almonds, beat them well together, and take a spoonful now and then, two or three times a day, or as often as you please.

Or, after the sperma ceti is well rubbed with a few lumps of sugar, pour on, by degrees, the yolk of one egg, and beat them well up together till quite incorporated, after which join the oil of almonds gradually, and keep beating them all together, till intimately mixed; to be taken the same way.

The intention is to lubricate the solids, and obtund the acrimony of the fluids.

Lastly, as I suppose you generally sit in an armed chair, and hardly without a cushion; I would further advise you to rip off the cover, and strew the top of the feathers with a thick layer of a few ounces of chamomile flowers, powdered, to render them the smoother; then let the cover be sewed on again, and sit thereon for common.

My reason for this is, that as sitting but a short time on green oak newly felled and stripped of the bark, will provoke that person to a purging; and likewise standing in a room newly painted will make the urine smell strong of the oil of turpentine that was put to the paint; by parity of reason, why may not the oil, that exhales from the chamomile flowers, penetrate your body, and comfort the bowels? At least, this one thing we are sure of, if it will do no good, it can do no harm, and the smell alone is refreshing.

Thus you see, sir, I not only advise you to certain remedies, but give you a reason why, in explaining both the nature and manner of operation of every one I have ordered, to encourage you the more boldly to begin again, and re-assume a fresh task; and depend upon it they are all as safe, as you could wish or desire: For as, by local distance, I cannot upon any emergent occasion be directly applied to, I take all the care I can to prescribe nothing but what is safe, and such medicines as any rational patient may freely make use of without the presence of a physician, and upon all such sad occasions, I am, sir, your, and every distressed sick person's most ready friend and servant,

JOHN COOT.

Leigh, in Essex, October 5, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE condition of your correspondent, p. 436, is indeed miserable. I suspect that the immediate cause of his complaint is a morbid affection of the mesentery. The remote cause is probably (as your ingenious friend has observed) the injudicious use of mercury and the bark. The astringent quality of the latter occasioned grievous obstructions in the mesaraic tubes. It has been the ill fortune of many an honest gentleman *ægrescere medendo*.

I advise the patient gradually to leave off the trimming diet, he may, in a short time, enable himself to dine, every day, not only with safety, but advantage, on beef, mutton, veal, &c.

In the next place let him change his climate; let him go to Lisbon, or to Montpelier, or rather to the Summer Islands. If this advice cannot be complied with, let him, without delay, remove into an open country, if he is not in such a country already.

It is no uncommon phænomenon for valetudinarians of this sort to be fretful and peevish. I advise your friend by all means to make his life as easy and tranquil as he possibly can, *Ne nimis occupatus sit in rebus venereis*. This conduct is absolutely necessary on many accounts; one is, lest Venus should recal Mercurius.

To remove the costiveness of which he complains, let him chew a little rhubarb occasionally.

Let the common drink be barley-water. After dinner he may take two or three glasses of red port, if, upon trial, he finds they do not heat too much.

I have used the word He all along, though it doth not appear whether your friend be a man or woman. The sex, age, &c. should have been told.

I conclude with wishing that this advice, or better, may relieve your afflicted correspondent. I am,

Your, &c,

Boston, Lincolnshire. EUTHELON.

Another Correspondent advises as follows, in the same case.

THE nervous fever, and its concomitant symptoms, take their rise from a lentor, or viscidity in the fluids, and a lax state of the solids: the secretory and excretory vessels become thereby obstructed, and hence acrimony is generated. Now

Now the principal efficacy to be derived from medicines ought to consist of such deobstruents as will dissolve and attenuate the viscidity or error in the fluids, stimulate, and restore the oscillatory tone of the solids, release the impacted humours, and correct their acrimonious tendency.

And here it may perhaps be expected, that I should give a formula, of those medicines I would recommend, for the removal of the above symptoms; but let it suffice, when in lieu thereof, I prefer a liberal use of the Bath waters, internally, and externally; nor by any means, to call in the aid of physicians, unless necessity should absolutely indicate, and require it. I am not insensible, that many seeming weighty objections may be urged, by gentlemen of the faculty, who most earnestly enforce the use of preparatives, as they are called, previous to the drinking of Bath waters, but from very late experience I am convinced of their inutility in general, and which but too often, I fear, prove really injurious to particular constitutions.

Therefore, if your correspondent will resolutely undertake, and steadfastly pursue the above method, together with moderate exercise, more especially riding on horseback, and eating food of light digestion, he will, I doubt not, in due time, be perfectly restored to a sound state of health and vigour.

Gosport, Hantt. E. H.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

EXTRACTS *from Mr.* CHURCHILL'S INDEPENDENCE.

TO think a M—— worth my least regards
Is treason to the majesty of bards.

* * * * * *

The bard, nor think too lightly that I mean
Those little, piddling witlings, who o'erween
Of their small parts, the Murphys of the stage,
The Masons and the Whiteheads of the age,
Who all in raptures their own works rehearse,
And drawl out measur'd prose, which they call verse.)

* * * * * *

Methinks I see old Wingate frowning here,
(Wingate may in the season be a peer,
Though now against his will, of figures sick,
He's forc'd to diet on arithmetic.
E'en whilst he envies ev'ry Jew he meets,
Who cries old clothes to sell about the streets)
Methinks (his mind with future honours big,
His Tyburn bob turn'd to a dress'd bag wig)
I hear him cry——

* * * * * *

I've kept a bard myself this twenty years,
But nothing of this kind in him appears.
He, like a thorough true-bred spaniel, licks
The hand which cuffs him, and the foot which kicks.

* * * * * *

But this proud coxcomb—zounds, I thought that all [Paul."
Of this queer tribe had been like my old
"But why, when present times my care
Must I go back to the Augustan age?
Why, anxious for the living, am I led
Into the mansions of the antient dead?
Can they find patrons no where but at Rome,
And must I seek Mæcenas in the tomb?
Name but a Wingate, twenty fools of note
Start up, and from report Mæcenas quote;
Under his colours lords are proud to fight,
Forgetting that Mæcenas was a knight,
They mention him as if to use his name
Was in some measure to partake his fame,
Though Virgil was he living, in the fleet
Might rot for them, or perish in the Fleet.
See how they redden, and the charge disclaim—
Virgil and in the Fleet—forbid it, Shame.
Hence, ye vain boasters, to the fleet repair,
And ask, with blushes ask, if Lloyd is there."
"O my poor country—weak and overpow'r'd [devour'd
By thine own sons—eat to the bone—
By vipers, which, in thine own entrails bred,
Prey on thy life, and with thy blood are fed,
With unavailing grief thy wrongs I see,
And, for myself not feeling, feel for thee.
I grieve, but can't despair—for, lo, at hand,
Freedom presents a choice, but faithful band
Of loyal patriots, men who greatly dare
In such a noble cause, men fit to bear
The weight of empires; fortune, rank, and sense, [quence,
Virtue and knowledge, leagu'd with eloMarch in their ranks; freedom from file to file
Darts her delighted eye, and with a smile
Approves her honest sons, whilst down her cheek, [speak)
As 'twere by stealth (her heart too full to
One tear in silence creeps, one honest tear,
And seems to say why is not Grimby here?
O ye brave few, in whom we still may find
A love of virtue, freedom, and mankind,
Go forth—in majesty of woe array'd,
See, at your feet your country kneels for aid;
And, (many of her children traitors grown)
Kneels to those sons she still can call her own;

Seeming

Seeming to breathe her laſt in ev'ry breath,
She kneels for freedom, or ſhe begs for death—
Fly then, each outcaſt ſon, each Britiſh chief,
And to your drooping parent bring relief.
Go forth— nor let the ſiren voice of eaſe
Tempt ye to ſleep, whilſt tempeſts ſwell the ſeas.
* * * * * *
Be as one man— concord ſucceſs enſures—
There's not an Engliſh heart but what is your's.
* * * * * *
Go forth—the champions of your native land,
And may the battle proſper in your hand—
It may, it muſt—Ye cannot be withſtood—
Be your hearts honeſt, as your cauſe is good."

I

The NAIAD.

AS near a verdant grove young Damon ſtray'd,
Penſive in thought, beſide the ſilent ſhade,
And muſing much of Love's almighty power,
A youth of am'rous mould, in happy hour
He ſpy'd, where nature's ſelf had form'd a bow'r.
There the rich mule attunes her rural lay;
There oft the Fauns and oft the Dryads play.
Hither he ſpeeds, a gentle courtly ſwain,
The pride of ſhepherds but of nymphs the pain.
Near a cool riv'let he reclin'd his head,
Where grateful woodbines for an arbour ſpread.
And where the Naiads blithe had rear'd their moſſy bed.
The ſpring with fragrance fills th' ambroſial air,
And feather'd ſongſters to the grove repair;
From ev'ry note a ſweet harmonious ſound
Rais'd the delight of all the ſhepherds round;
A thouſand happy ſcenes at once unite,
To charm reflection and tranſport the ſight
Soft ſoothing ſtrains engag'd his raviſh'd ear,
The ſweets of paradiſe around appear.
While in this pleaſing poſture Damon lay,
A nymph appear'd in negligent array,
Her locks in ſinglets o'er her boſom ſtray:
Her boſom whiter than the new fall'n ſnow
Her features regular, ſerene her brow
Her mien majeſtic and her walk was ſlow.
Her robe looſe flowing from her ſlender waiſt,
A beauteous garland on her head was plac'd;
Her lilly hand a crook of roſes grac'd:
The youth enamour'd view'd her charming air;
And thus, with extacy, addreſs'd the fair.
Angelic nymph! enchanting maid!
With looks divinely bright!
What friendly pow'r, unſeen, convey'd
Thee to my raviſh'd ſight?
Art thou, O charmer, ſent from heaven,
To make my bliſs ſecure?
Or is thy beauty only giv'n
My fancy to allure?
Say lovely ſtranger of the grove
Art thou the beauteous queen of love?
Or art thou ſome fair ſhepherdeſs
That frequenteſt this receſs?
Reſolve my doubts bright excellence!
Nor keep me longer in ſuſpence.
He ceas'd, and with a ſtarful ſmile
The fair reply'd in ſportive guile,
It was a maidens craft, and Love ſtood by the while.
I am the lady of this grove,
A Naiad of immortal race;
This arbour is my green alcove
Retir'd and ſacred is the place;
Mine too this brook that glides ſerene,
The brook and all its flow'ry ſcene;
Then gentle youth, no longer ſtay;
But hence, unpunish'd, haſte away.
None but the Nymphs and Fauns attend me here;
The Nymphs obey me and the Fauns revere.
Amaz'd he heard, and proſtrate at her feet,
Adores her as a goddeſs all compleat,
When Silvia ſmiling owns the harmleſs cheat.
Take courage young ſhepherd and be not afraid
No goddeſs am I, but an innocent maid,
That came in purſuit of a lamb that is ſtray'd:
She ſpake, and Damon in his eager arms,
Seiz'd the unreſiſting maid,
A ſoft extatic joy his boſom warms;
And Cupid meets them in the ſilent ſhade.
Cupid, gentle deity,
Still triumphant may'ſt though reign!
No more I ſigh for liberty;
But, joyful, hug the pleaſing chain.

T

Plaiſtow June 18, 1764.

To a Lady, asking the Writer to Whether he waited for a Card of Invitation, before the Family was to expect to see him?

SEND me, dear ma'am, I beg, no card;
That's not the thing I lack!
An invitation, from your mouth,
Is worth—is worth—the pack!
A round of formal, lifeleſs, words,
Your meſſage cards inherit;
Your mouth, your balmy mouth, exhales
Nectareous ſweets, and ſpirit.
Thus charm'd, no longer I poſtpone,
But urge my haſty way;
Regret the tardy drag of time,
And claim the coming day.

To W. D.

FEAR not, falſe man, no injur'd maid
Here bids thee ſwear again;
No matron does thy faith upbraid,
No virgin tells her pain.

The

The sole request I now prefer,
Ah! hear my last adieu;
Unless you all deny to her
Who gave up all for you.

Ah! hear, at least, th' unhappy dame
Whom you refuse to see;
Who feels indeed guilty flame,
But feels alone for thee.

I seek not now to please, false youth,
Thy softer thoughts to move,
If aught that harden'd breast could sooth
To tenderness or love.

Yet canst thou view the dire effect
Of thy relentless hate,
And not repent of thy neglect,
And pity, though too late?

For know that heart that wont to glow
With love's unceasing fire;
That panted with excess of woe,
That sicken'd with desire;

Ere long (so wond'rous is the change,
Thy slight has wrought on me)
Shall cease to beat, and still more strange,
Shall leave off loving thee.

At least, when on the funeral bier
My corpse extended lies,
Sure then, at least, a pitying tear
Will wet those fatal eyes.

If but one sigh to Chloe's death,
From that dear breast is given,
Contented I resign my breath,
And leave the rest to heaven.

A. B.

The JUDICIOUS LOVER.

TOO long by some impulse, resistless, betray'd,
At your feet, pretty fair, was I seen,
Till the glass of discretion I lately survey'd,
And beheld what a puppy I'd been.

My reason must own you're surprisingly fair;
But what's that to me, she replies;
Must I be devoted to grief and despair,
Because Nancy has delicate eyes?

Why, ma'am, to my reason, says I, you shall judge
(But I beg you won't talk quite so fast)
A sigh or a tear, why should any one grudge,
To be happy completely at last?

Thou blockhead, cries reason, how silly and vain;
But when will a lover be wise?
Only see how the gypsey is pleas'd with your pain,
Yet resolv'd to laugh on and despise.

Convinc'd that her ladyship's quite in the right,
As the saint is, "myself I must borrow,"
And heartily wish you a very good night,
Without hoping to see you to-morrow.

SONG.

The Words by Dr. Redmond.

NOW let sorrow fly each breast,
And be pleasure's reign confest;
Music sprightly airs impart,
Mirth approach, and chear the heart.

Happy nymphs and swains advance,
Tread with grace the mazy dance;
See the vivid roses glow!
Sweeter bloom the features shew.

Health with pastime gayly treads,
Joy refin'd o'er nature spreads;
Value stamps on all we see,
Love invites and bids be free.

The MARRIED MAN.

I AM married—and happy—with wonder hear this,
Ye rovers and rakes of the age,
Who laugh at the mention of conjugal bliss,
And whom only loose pleasures engage.

You may laugh, but, believe me, are all in the wrong,
When you merrily marriage deride;
For to marriage the permanent pleasures belong,
And in them we can only confide.

The joys which from lawless connections arise,
Are fugitive—never sincere—
Oft stolen with haste, and oft snatch'd by surprise,
Interrupted by doubt—and by fear—

But those which in legal attachments we find,
When the heart is with innocence pure,
Are from ev'ry imbitt'ring reflection refin'd,
And, while life can taste joy, will endure.

The love which ye boast of, deserves not that name,
True love is with sentiment join'd;
But your's is a passion, a feverish flame,
Rais'd without the consent of the mind.

When, dreading confinement, ye mistresses hire,
With this, and with that, quickly cloy'd;
Ye are led and misled by a hurt'ring fire,
And are oft by that fire destroy'd.

If you ask from what source my felicity flows—
My answer is short—from a wife,
Who, for chearfulness, sense, and good nature, I chose,
Which are beauties that charm us for life.

To make home the seat of perpetual delight,
Ev'ry moment each studies to seize,
And we find ourselves happy, from morning to night,
By the *mutual endeavour to please.*

PYTHENUS.

REBUS.

REBUS.

TO one half of a place above earthly content,
Add one third of a river superior to Trent;
These being united, directly you'll see
The name of a lady admir'd by

T. G.

On seeing the Berkshire *Militia exercise.*
By a YOUNG LADY.

SERENE the morn, behold the sturdy train,
Berkshire's lov'd sons, advancing on the plain;
Their leaders bold and brave like those of yore,
Who, far and wide, Britannia's standards bore;
Like them they'll well maintain the noble cause;
Our honour, freedom, constitution, laws.

To a YOUNG LADY *on her* BIRTH DAY.

HAIL happy season, still serene and fair,
Which gave to Shinfield what is now so dear;
A nymph so pleasing in her form and mein,
Who whilst she trips it o'er the verdant green,
Each vocal grove salutes the lovely maid,
And warbling songsters charm in every glade.
Guard the dear charge, kind heaven, may lengthen'd days,
Add to her parents comfort; her due praise!
Sweet as the roses that with lillies vye,
And all gay Flora's train, that greet her eye,
Mild as the lambkin sporting o'er the plain:
Happy the youth, can such a prize obtain!

Substance of the Charge delivered by Sir John Fielding, *Knt. Chairman of the Sessions at* Guildhall, Westminster, *on* Wednesday, *the* 10th *of* October, *to the Grand Jury, and published at their request.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE frequent and necessary repetition of your present important office in this city and liberty, must have made its inhabitants so well acquainted with the duties of it, that a general explanation of them would be superfluous; I shall therefore only beg leave to trouble you with a few observations on an evil which calls loudly for redress, and which may possibly be offered to your consideration in the course of your present enquiry. I mean, the great number of forestallers, ingrossers, and regrators. It is an acknowledged truth, that all countries have increased in riches, in proportion as they have flourished in trade and commerce. Great Britain is a powerful proof of this assertion. And it is equally certain, that national riches is constantly attended with national luxury, and her two hand-maids splendor and extravagance; the former begetting an impatience of discipline, the latter distress and profligacy. Here likewise griping avarice takes his stand, either to glean up the superfluities of the dissipating rich, or else by taking an advantage of the distresses of the extravagant, to glut his usurious soul with immoderate gain. But this perhaps may be pardonable, when it only affects the affluent and the fool who is tired with being so: But when avarice stalks forth into society, in the shape of a forestaller, ingrosser, or regrator, and collects together the common necessaries of life, the better to counter-act the benevolence of providence, and to grind the face of the poor, by making an artificial scarcity, he is an object shocking to human sight. Indeed this species of offenders are indictable at common law, as well as on the statute of Edward the sixth, which act, though it prescribes a severe punishment, is far from being adequate to the offence: But when it is considered as an insult to God himself, by an ungrateful abuse of that plenty which he has so bountifully bestowed on mankind in general, it is a crime of the deepest dye. When we hear the names blasphemer, incendiary, murderer, common liar, and defamer, which is another species of murder, we are shocked to think that there are such wretches in human shape; but the name of a forestaller conveys no shocking idea to the mind, as this monster has seldom been exposed to open view in our public courts of justice: But if there are any defects in our present laws either as to the description of the offence itself, the mode, nature, or degree of the punishment, it is to be hoped that the legislature, by amending them, will facilitate the prosecution of such offenders; for, can the eldest man now living, nay, can history itself point out a period when this country was blessed with a more plentiful harvest, with more abundant pasture for our cattle, or cattle for our pasture, than at present. Then who must not lament to see, or rather feel, the present exorbitant price of provisions, occasioned by the arts of avaritious designing men; and who must not be affected to know that the industrious poor, who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, are frequently strangers to the taste of that meat given by the fatherly hand of heaven to refresh their spirits and recruit their strength.

As to you, gentlemen, I most earnestly request, that in your private capacities you would detect and discountenance, and I enjure you, as a collective body, that you would afford your best assistance in bringing to condign punishment all forestallers, ingrossers, and regrators, as shall fall under your notice, for they are a disgrace to human nature, and a dishonour to a Christian country."

MR. Marmontel, in his *Poetique Francois* advances, "That sometimes the most plain and common word suffices for sublimity; it often wants not words, and is expressed by action alone." He cites instances in both kinds, some of which are the following:

"La

"La Fontaine, (the celebrated French fabulist) a day or two after losing his generous patroness, Madame de la Sabliere, whose house was his home, met his acquaintance M. d'Hervart: My dear La Fontaine, (said that worthy man to him) I have heard of your misfortune, and was going to propose to you to come and live with me.—I was going to you answered La Fontaine.

"Some old soldiers, going to be shot for a breach of discipline, at their passing by marshal Turenne, pointed to the scars on their faces and breasts. What speech could come up to this? and it had the desired effect.

"Mr. L———, after a battle, finds a grenadier sitting at the foot of a tree, wrapped up in a cloak, who very composedly said to him, noble general, order those wounded men to be taken care of, as their lives may be still saved. Well, my friend, said the officer, have you no thought about yourself? The grenadier answered, with drawing up his cloak, and shewing both his thighs carried off in the middle.

"Two soldiers went to see marshal Saxe's tomb; after standing some time in all the silence of awe and grief, each drew his sabre, and passed it over the stone which covers that great man's remains, then went away without speaking a word. Let any one try to express more energetically the confidence and regard of those two men towards him."

THE Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

A lobster, which weighed 7lb, was sold at Billingsgate market for 9d. a pound.

Was held a general court of the bank of England, when a dividend of 2 1-half per cent, (instead of 2 1-quarter, as for some years past) was declared for the half year ending the 10th of next month, with assurance that there were great hopes the same dividend would be continued: Upon which bank stock rose near 8 per cent.

FRIDAY, 28.

The tide ran higher than for some years, and did considerable damage.

Thomas Harris and Brass Crosby, Esqrs; were sworn into their office of sheriffs, at Guildhall.

St. James's. Last night one of his majesty's messengers arrived from Madrid with dispatches from his majesty's ambassador at that court, transmitting a duplicate of the order, which in consequence of his excellency's late remonstrances, that court has dispatched to Don Felipe Ramirez de Estenos, governor of Juc.tan: In which orders his catholic majesty disapproves the proceedings of the said governor, with respect to his majesty's subjects in the bay of Honduras; expresses his desire of giving his majesty, the greatest proofs of his friendship, and of preserving peace with the British nation; and commands the said governor to re-establish the British logwood cutters in the several places from which he has obliged them to retire, and to let them know, that they may return to their occupation of cutting logwood, without being disquieted or disturbed, under any pretence whatsoever: (See p. 33.)

Mrs. Frances Ruscombe, and Mary Sweet her servant, were barbarously murdered, at her house, on College Green, Bristol by a person, or persons unknown. A reward of 100l. is offered by the corporation of Bristol, from her sisters 50 guineas, from Mr. Nugent 100l. and from her husband 10l. for the discovery of the murderers.

SATURDAY, 29.

By the sinking of a lighter, in going thro' one of the arches of London bridge, four men were drowned.

Sir William Stephenson, knt. alderman, was elected Lord mayor of this city for the year ensuing.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.

The new sheriffs were sworn into their office at Westminster.

TUESDAY, 2.

Admiralty-Office. By letters lately received from commodore Palliser, dated at St. John's in Newfoundland the 1st of last month, it appears, that having dispatched a sloop with a letter to the French governor at St. Pierre, to enquire into the truth of the reports which prevailed of the French having mounted cannon, and erected works on that island contrary to treaty, he, in answer, received assurances from the said governor, that there was only one four pounder gun mounted, without a platform, and with no other intention than to answer signals to their fishermen in foggy weather; that there

were no buildings or works erected contrary to treaty; and that the guard consisted of no more than forty seven men, and had never exceeded fifty. It farther appears by the commodore's said letters, that there had not been, or were at that time, at the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, more than one French ship of war of 50 guns, one frigate of 26 guns, and another of less force, with two large ships en flute the destination of one of the said ships en flute being for Cayenne, and the other for St. Domingo: That none of those ships had, and the commanding officer assured the commodore none of them would enter into any of the harbours on the coasts of Newfoundland. And the commodore adds, that the concurrent fishery in those parts of the said coasts, whereon the French are by treaties permitted to fish, had been carried on in perfect tranquility. (See P. 483.)

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The tide of Ebb, in the river Thames, was considerably lower than has been known for several years.

THURSDAY, 4.

Several plaisterers sheds, &c. were consumed by fire, in Duke's yard, Soho, and Mr. Lamb, a fury clerk of St. James's, lost his life in assisting the sufferers.

SATURDAY, 6.

The Palatines broke up their camp behind Whitechapel church. The treasurer, and some other gentlemen of the very benevolent committee, attended on that occasion, and accompanied them to the water-side and particularly the Reverend Mr. Wachsell, who has been indefatigable during their abode in England and whose pious labours are above all praise. His taking leave of them was a most moving spectacle, tears flowing plentifully on both sides, especially from the sick, and pregnant women who were near their time. Many of the persons present could not refrain from sympathizing with them. They were carried in lighters to the ships lying at Blackwall, singing hymns all the way, and a great number of boats filled with spectators attending them, who seemed greatly affected with their devout behaviour and demonstrations of gratitude to the nation which had so hospitably treated them. (See p. 482.)

Twenty one of them, who are sick, are left at Gravesend till they recover, and can be sent after the rest. On the 7th the ships set sail with them, with a brisk and fair wind, for South Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Joseph Derbin, William Hill, John Jourden, Thomas Hands, George Williams, and Thomas Foster, were executed at Tyburn. John Hands and John Robinson were respited. (See p. 482.)

THURSDAY, 11.

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when the regulation of the watch and lamps were agreed upon for the year ensuing. It was also agreed to raise 2000l. in aid of the Orphan's fund for the ensuing year. A proposal being made for the city's purchasing a considerable estate near their's at Conduit-Mead, the same was referred to the committee of city-lands: As was the agreement for purchasing and taking down the two houses, one the corner of the Old Jewry, and the other of Coleman-street, for the accomodation of the public. There being a considerable overplus in the chamberlain's hands, collected on the lamp rates, the same was ordered to be placed out to interest.—A motion was made and agreed to, that a committee should be appointed to consider of taking down the signs, and placing them against the houses; and also for taking down the water-spouts; and placing up the names of the streets, lanes, courts, and alleys, in this city.

Two proclamations were issued, one for proroguing the parliament from the 30th instant to Thursday the 10th of January next (then to sit for the dispatch of business.) The other for permitting the free importation of salted beef, salted pork, bacon and butter, from Ireland into England, provided the same be landed in any of the ports of England, until, on, or before, the 31st of December next. And in order to prevent all unlawful combinations for the enhancing the price of provisions, and for an encouragement to all who shall discover any concerned in such illegal practices, and bring the offenders to conviction, his majesty promises that all persons who shall discover, and cause such offenders to be convicted, shall be entitled to a reward of one hundred pounds; which said sum of one hundred pounds, the commissioners of the treasury, or the high treasurer of Great Britain for the time being, are directed and required to pay accordingly, without any further or other warrant in that behalf.

[When the merchants petition, touching the high prices of provisions, was presented to Lord Halifax, a council was immediately call'd, and after examination of evidence, his majesty directly order'd his royal proclamation to be issued as above-mentioned. This salutary measure will put an effectual stop to the career of monopolizers, and be of great service to all degrees of people in this metropolis, except those only who prey on the vitals of the poor.]

An order of council was published, regulating the division of seizures of smuggled goods, made by the officers and men of ships and sloops of war; those made by the officers and men of cutters commanded by lieutenants, and

and those made by ships or sloops of war, in conjunction with cutters.

FRIDAY, 12.

Count la Lippe, lately arrived from Portugal, was introduced to his majesty, at St. James's. He received many magnificent presents from his Portuguese majesty on leaving that kingdom. (See the Foreign Affairs.)

SATURDAY, 13.

Twenty-three French hair-dressers, 19 mariners, 17 cooks, &c. landed at Union stairs from France.

FRIDAY, 19.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Tho. Fletcher, for privately stealing, David Spence and John Carlow, for stealing cloth, received sentence of death. John Jones, capitally convicted for forgery, had his sentence respited till next sessions. Three were sentenced to transportaion for 14 years, 12 for 7 years, and one was branded.

Barking, in Essex, Sept. 30. By the high tide on Thursday night, a large breach was made in our river between the Thames and the town, 26 yards in length, by which almost all the marshes between us and Ramham were overflowed. [Other great breaches were made in the sea walls, in that neighbourhood, by which the lands received very great damage, and numbers of cattle were drowned.]

Oxford, Oct. 18. Mr. Elie de Beaumont, counsellor before the parliament at Paris, and so much known for his generous defence of the family of Calas, having been some weeks in England, arrived here a few days ago, in order to visit our university, and was on Monday last honoured with the degree of doctor in laws. (See p. 518.)

Weymouth, Oct. 13. Yesterday as the quarrymen were ridding of stone, in the island, of Portland, for the new-bridge at Black-Friars, three feet six inches from the surface of the ground, there appeared the form of a stump of an old tree. Mr. Dixon the contractor for the mason's work of the said bridge, being then upon the spot, upon further examination, discovered it to be the stump of a tree, with its root petrified as hard as flint; the whole length four feet six inches, and the diameter above the root fourteen inches: What is very remarkable it was encompassed with stone, in form like the dome of a well standing obliquely, and its root in a stratum of black earth, eight inches deep, and about seven feet from the surface of the ground.

Several breaches were lately made in the sea-banks, and much damage sustained by a very high tide, the wind NNE, in the neighbourhood of Boston, in Lincolnshire.

A skirmish has happened, near Kilkenny, in Ireland, between a party of soldiers, and the riotous White-boys, in which some of the soldiers and many of the White-boys, were killed and wounded.

Some coal mines, in Nova Scotia, are now working with very great success.

Mr. Rolle, member for Barnstaple, in in Devonshire, is arrived in South Carolina, with several persons, intending to make a settlement in West Florida.

Extract of a Letter to Col. Burton *at* Montreal, *from* Oswego, August 7.

"Matters are entirely settled with all the nations who attended the meeting at Niagara; the greatest ever known, being about 2000 Indians. Some reports prevented the Chenussios coming for a long time; at length they came and delivered up the prisoners, &c. &c. and gave to his Majesty, and his successors for ever, the land on both sides the streights to Lake Erie (or carrying-place) four miles on each side, and liberty of a post on the north side of Lake Erie, &c. &c. So that his majesty will be possessed of all from lake to lake; a cession of near 300,000 acres: They have also given two Seneca hostages, for the Shawanese and Delaware king, whom the Chenussios engage to deliver up at this post, with all prisoners amongst them. There were twenty-two different nations at the congress, eleven of whom were Western Indians; all behaved well, and were discharged in the best humour. The Michillemakinac Indians have engaged to protect the garrison which may be sent there. The Cognawagoe Warriors are gone with the army, and behave well. Peace is settled by a solemn treaty in writing, with the Hurons of Detroit; the treaty of peace and alliance with the Chenussios is also ratified and confirmed in writing, so that every thing is done that could be wished for or expected."

There has been discovered at Withersfield in Suffolk, a Roman burying-place, where were found some patteras, lachrymatories, a small lamp, and a spear: but the greatest curiosity is a glass urn of a good colour, and of an elegant make, the handle of which was fluted: It contains two gallons and an half, wine measure, and is thought to be the largest that ever was discovered, at least in England—They are in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Barnard, rector of Withersfield, chaplain to his majesty.

The *Cereus erectus quadrangularis, angulis compressis*, mentioned in Miller's folio dictionary, printed in 1759, not to have flowered in England (that he knew of) was in flower last Wednesday night at Castle-Howard, the seat of the earl of Carlisle: It began to open about eight o'clock, and continued in full beauty till ten the next morning. It is presumed the following variation from the other species (which have shewn

themſelves) of that Genus, will not be diſagreeable: The tube of the Calyx is quite ſmooth, which in moſt of the others is prickly and hairy; the leaves of which, at the firſt opening, are of a pale green, but afterwards become variegated with a chocolate colour: They are a great deal broader, but not ſo much reflex'd as thoſe of the *cactus grandiflorus*, Lin. or *cereus repens ſanguinipulans*, Mill. Dict. The Corolla conſiſts of a great many white petals, finely ſerrated, and expand themſelves almoſt flat. The whole flower, when in perfection, is ſeven inches in diameter, and has an agreeable odour.

Each ſeaman and marine has received four ſhillings prize money, who were concern'd in the taking of Martinico and the granadoes!

The duties impoſed upon the merchants, at the Havanna, by the noble commander there, being refuſed by the treaſury, are ordered to be refunded, without intereſt, and ſubject to 9 per cent. exchange, a 1-half freight home and 5 per cent. commiſſion, to the collector.

One Armſtrong, who fraudulently conveyed away from the bank, a bank note for 400l. which he uttered, after altering the number and date, being taken in Cumberland, made his eſcape in bringing to town, and the bank have advertiſed a reward of 100l. for his reception.

The lords of the admiralty have offered a reward of 100l and his majeſty's pardon, to the diſcoverer of the crew of a veſſel which piratically robbed and plundered the Catherina, of Copenhagen, on the high ſea, near Dover, on March 21 laſt.

One man out of 50, of the antient artificers in the dock yards, who have ſerved 30 years, is ordered to have a penſion of 20l. per annum in reward of their paſt ſervices.

The trade of Gibraltar being greatly monopoliſed by the Jews, who underſell the Engliſh merchants, many of the latter are preparing to leave that Garriſon.

M. Palucci has publiſhed at Vienna a tract intitled, "A ſafe and eaſy method for curing Polypuſſes." This author conſiders the polypus not as an expanſion of the pituitary membrane, but as a diſtinct organization, formed of a bloody concretion, the conſequence of a violent hæmorrhage. He ſays that the hæmorrhage following the extirpation of the polype, will in a few days generate another; which, when taken off and ſteeped in water and nitre, will reſolve into a mucus.

By the arrival of the Pigot, Eaſt India ſhip, from Bengal, we are adviſed that the fugitive nabob Coſſim Ally Kahn, has, with his treaſures, joined the Sujah Zadah, and the nabob of Oude, who have promiſed to aſſiſt him in invading the province of Bengal, but that as yet they had made no motion. There had been a mutiny among the troops, inſtigated and encouraged by ſome French ſoldiers, about one hundred and fifty in number, who had enliſted in the company's ſervice, yet the ſame, at the time of diſpatching thoſe advices, was perfectly quelled, without the loſs or deſertion of a ſingle European, except thoſe Frenchmen above mentioned. And the ſame advices add, that the ſettlements were then in perfect ſafety. The Pigot, alſo brought an account of the death of Major Adams, of a diſorder in his bowels; and alſo of the deaths of the colonels Knox and Irwin.

The Winchelſea, Capt. How, outward bound, was loſt in the Eaſt Indies, lately, by the unſkilfulneſs of the Pilot; but the crew were ſaved.

St. Pierre's priſon, Martinique, July 26, 1764.

To Captain Smith.

SIR,

I take the freedom in troubling you with a few lines relating to an unhappy misfortune I ſome time ago met with. Being bound from New London in North America, for the iſland of Dominica, with a cargoe of horſes, lumber, fiſh, and onions, unfortunately in with the iſland of Martinique in prodigious thick rainy weather, not ſeeing any other land, and having no obſervation for two days before, took it for the iſland Dominica; and hauling in for the land, at the diſtance of near five miles from the land, was taken by the guard coaſt of the ſaid iſland, carried to St. Pierre's, in which place they put me and my people in a cloſe priſon among criminals and negroes, and at a very ſmall allowance per day; they likewiſe took away the principal part of our cloaths, and confiſcated both veſſel and cargo in a very unjuſt cauſe, not only taking away veſſel and cargoe, but have laid a heavy fine of fifty pounds; the charges of condemning the veſſel is fifty pounds more, with the charges of the priſon fees for myſelf and people, the whole amount to near two hundred and fifty pounds, which ſum I am not able to diſcharge. I have now been in this cloſe priſon ſix months, and likely to remain much longer, therefore humbly requeſt, dear ſir, at your arrival in London, you would get the heads of this unhappy misfortune inſerted, in ſom, in the public Gazetteer and magazine, to inform the public of the ill treatment his majeſty's ſubjects meet with, hoping ſome worthy gentlemen will get it printed. Your compliance with this will much oblige, wiſhing you a ſafe paſſage, and am, ſir, your very obliged humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SUMMERS.

The contents of my cargo.—35 horſes. 1500 lumber, conſiſting of hogſheads, hoops and ſtaves. 75 barrels fiſh. 2000 bunches onions. 57 water hhds. 12 dozen fowls. 15 ſheep. 5 hogs.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 26. RIGHT hon. earl of Coventry, was married to the hon. Miss Barbara St. John—27. Mr. Reeve, an eminent printer to Miss Lysons—28. Mr. Smallman, an eminent surgeon, to Miss Calvert, a 100ool. fortune.

Oct. 9. John Lander, Esq; to Miss Amelia Burrows—13. John Market, Esq; to Miss Ann Wilson—18. William Nassau Elliot, Esq; to Miss Mead.

Lately. Dr. Smith, of Chertsey, to Miss Ayres—Joseph Parrott, Esq; to Miss Chomley—John Hanks, Esq; to Miss Polly Dring—Burton Baynton, Esq; to Miss Ann Copeland—Brookes Woodcock, Esq; to Miss Fanny Sutherland—Charles Towers Esq; to Miss Hortensia Hopwood—William Sugden, Esq; to Miss Betsey Hollier—John Chichester, Esq; to Miss Mary Mackdonell—James Herring, Esq; to Miss Dorrington—Capt. Edward Chaperu, to Miss Sally Strange, youngest daughter of the late master of the Rolls—Lovelace Bigg, Esq; to Miss Clitherow—John Cary, Esq; to Miss Fantani—Daniel Forster, Esq; to Miss Mary Hitchin—Capt. Darnell, to Miss Betty Delaporte—John Peploe Birch, Esq; to Miss Clowes—Rev. Mr. Tyrwhit, to Miss Booth—John Aspenall, Esq; to Miss Mary Vaux.—Mr. Cope, Jun. to Miss Godbolt.

Sept. 30. Lady of Sir Harry St. John, was delivered of a son.

Oct. 17. Lady Townley, of a son—20. Lady St. John, of a son—Lady Whitefoord of a son—Lady of Robert Henley Onyly, Esq; of a daughter.

Lately. Lady of T. Hopgood, Esq; of a son and heir—Lady of John Upton, jun. Esq; of a daughter—Lady of the rev. Dr. Read, of a son—Lady of Joseph Wortley Esq; of a son and daughter—Lady of Capt. Lockhart Ross, of a daughter—Lady of William Hull, Esq; of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Sept. 27. RIGHT hon. John, Lord Trevor, F. R. S. succeeded in title and estate, by his brother Hon. Robert Trevor Hampden, Esq; now Lord Trevor—Vincent Matthews, of Berks, Esq;

Oct. 3. The most noble duke of Devonshire, &c. at the Spa, in Germany, a worthy and patriotic nobleman, like all his ancestors, succeeded in title and estate, by his eldest son, the marquis of Hartington, now duke of Devonshire, a minor. By a codicil, in his will, he bequeathed 500ol. to general Conway—Justice Mussel, of Bethnal Green—Sir Charles Trelawney of Goodrick in Cornwall, Esq—Mr. Randal, jun. an eminent ship-builder—6. John Bourne, Esq; a justice of peace for Surry—8. John Printwell, Esq; formerly a commander in the navy—10. Benjamin Diss, of Lingfield, in Surry, Esq;—11. Anthony Compere, of Broadwall, in Gloucestershire, Esq;—13. Fobert Mercalfe, Esq; an eminent merchant—Mr. Felix Calvert, an eminent brewer—18. Richard Watterman, of Turnham Green, Esq;—Robert Bush, of Darking, Esq;—19. Barker Peyton, Esq; formerly a commander in the navy—21. Rev. Mr. Roe, ordinary of Newgate,—26. William Hogarth, Esq; the celebrated painter.

Lately. Mrs. Martin, of James-street, Westminster, aged 100—Robert Durnford, of Camberwell, Esq;—John Lawrence, Esq; alderman of New York—William Leeves, of Arundel, Esq; Lady Ann Hatton, sister of viscount Hatton—Philip Craig, of Craig's court, Esq;—Lieut. Gen. Deican, colonel of the third regiment of light horse, aged 85—Lady Morgan, wife of the member for Herefordshire—William Brydges, of Tibberton, in Gloucestershire, Esq;—Luke Robinson, of Litchfield, Esq;—Mrs. Wolfe, mother of the late brave Gen. Wolfe—Edward Radcliffe, Esq; an eminent Turkey merchant—John Willis, Esq; aged seventy, of a fit of apoplexy—Thomas Waters, Esq; late an East-India director—Col. Brown of the invalids—Lady of Mr. Parker, member for Devonshire—Mr. William Smith, of Chichester, a fine fruit and flower painter—Robert Godfrey, Esq; aged ninety-four, a captain of horse at the battle of the Boyne—Robert Churchill, Esq; an eminent hop-factor—Alexander Arbuthnot, Esq; late a commissioner of the customs in Scotland—Joseph Harris, Esq; assay master of the mint—George Barbor, of Wolverhampton, Esq;—Hon. Lady Ramsden, sister of the late Lord Lonsdale, and the last of that noble family—Samuel Ruggles, of Bocking, Essex, Esq;—George Mayburne, of Lincoln's-inn Fields, Esq;—Gedney Clarke, Esq; collector of the revenues at Barbadoes—William Honeywood, Esq; son of sir John—William Sawbridge, of Old Bond-street, Esq;—Thomas Lewen, of Islington, Esq; aged 81——Lady of sir William Hanham, bart.—Lieut. col. Delgarno, of the 65th regiment of foot—Jonathan Wildman, of Thrift-street, Esq;—Herbert Langham, Esq; brother of sir John—Mr Palmer, clerk of the Ironmongers company—On May 11. Mrs. Mary Lee, relict of col. Henry Lee, of Lee Hall, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, a pious and worthy lady.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. John Cole Gallaway, was presented to the rectory of Sauton, in Norfolk—Mr. Clarke, to the vicarage of Turleigh, Hants—Mr Fowell, to the rectory of Chartham, in Kent—Mr. Porteous, to a prebend of Peterborough—Mr. William Simpson, to the vicarage of Elsden in Warwickshire—Mr. Morse, to the vicarage of Munckley, Somersetshire—Mr. Iliffe, to the rectory of Chadwell, in Essex—Mr. Knowles, to the vicarage of Clayton, in Yorkshire—Mr. Williamson, to the living of Lolworth, near Cambridge—Mr. Foley, to the rectory of Great Shelsley, Worcestershire—Mr. Steers,

Steers, to the donative of Wicken, Cambridgeshire—Mr. Preston, to the rectory of Ockham, Surry—Mr. Francis, to the rectory of Edgfield, Norfolk—Mr. Willson, to the vicarage of Abbotstoke, in Cambridgeshire—Dr. Douglas, to the rectories of St. Austin and St. Faith, London—Mr. Bilson, to the rectory of Harpingham, Norfolk—Mr. Clement was elected Wednesday lecturer of St. Bartholomew's, Threadneedle street—Mr. Paine, canon of Wells—Mr. Jebb, rector of Ovington, in Norfolk.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the rev. Grove Curtis, B. L. to hold the rectories of Benningworth and Willingham, in Lincolnshire—Nicholas Holland, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stifford, with the vicarage of Mucking, in Essex—William Steggale, M. A. to hold the rectory of Oakly, Essex, with the vicarage of Wiverstone, Sussex.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

THE earl of Essex was appointed lord lieut. of Hertfordshire—David Corneille, Esq; governor of St. Helena—Henry Fisher, Esq; collector of the revenues in Barbadoes—George Brown, Esq; blue-mantle pursuivant at arms—Major Charles Montolieu second lieut. col. in the second troop of horse guards, in the room of Francis Desmarrette, Esq; first lieut. col. of the said troop—Hon. col. Carpenter, colonel of the 12th regiment of dragoons—George M'Cartney, Esq; minister to Russia, was knighted—Serjeant Glynn, was elected recorder of Exeter—Dr. Dawson, physician to the London hospital, in the room of Dr. Andree, who resigned—Dr. Battie, president; Drs. Askew, Baker, Warren, and Adie, censors; and Dr. Hinckley, treasurer; of the royal college of physicians.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 23, 1764.

Amsterdam,	36 9 2 ½ Us. 2 8 2 Us.	Cadiz,	38 ½
		Madrid,	38 ½
Ditto at sight,	36 6 ½	Bilboa,	38 ¼
Rotterd.	36 9 2 ½ Us.	Leghorn,	48 ½
Antwerp,	No price	Genoa,	47 ⅝
Hamburgh,	35	Venice,	50 ½
Paris,	1 day's date, 30 ⅝	Lisbon,	5s. 5d. ⅝ a ¼
Ditto	2 Us. 30 ⅜	Porto,	5s. 5d.
Bourdeaux	ditto, 30 ¼	Dublin,	8 ⅜
Gold in coin,		3l. 18s.	
Ditto in bars		3l. 18s.	
Pil. pcs. of eight,		5s. 2d. ½	
Ditto small,		5s. 2d. ½	
Mexico,		5s. 2d. ½	
Ditto small,		5s. 2d. ½	
Silver in bars stand.		5s. 3d. ½	

BANKRUPTS.

RICHARD Pettell, of Tooley street, Carpenter.
Peter Caron, of Bell Alley, Jeweller.
James Paterson, Jun. of St. George the Martyr, Turner.
Philip Handcock of Rood Lane, Merchant.
Thomas Smith, of Rotherhith, Ship-chandler.
Elizabeth Robinson, of Queen-street, Soho, Millener.
James Squire, of Clifton upon Teame, Worcest. Dealer.
John Baverstock, of Alresford, Hants, Dealer.
Bridges Harvey, and Andrew Botwell, of Wolverhampton, Ironmongers and copartners.
Walker Haigh, of Honley, Yorkshire, Oilman.
John Gros, of Garratt, Surry, Linen Printer.
William Battie, Jun. of Sheffield, Money Scrivener.
Joseph Hughes, of Walsall, Rope-maker.
Sampson Cohan, of Dartmouth, dealer and Chapman.
Peter Cuffe, of Colchester, Ironmonger.
Joseph Bomberg, of Poor Jewry Lane, Merchant.
John Ainsworth, of Bewdley, Innholder.

BILLS of Mortality from July 17, to October 23.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males 2255	4398	Males 3037	6020
Females 2143		Females 2983	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	2100	Within the Walls	376
Between 2 and 5	507	Without the walls	1544
5 and 10 —	269	Mid. and Surry	3127
10 and 20 —	204	City & Sub. West.	975
20 and 30 —	533		6020
30 and 40 —	730		
40 and 50 —	567		
50 and 60 —	394	Weekly, Ju. 24,	404
60 and 70 —	359	31,	388
70 and 80 —	241	Aug. 7,	395
80 and 90 —	106	14,	336
90 and 100 —	10	21,	388
		28,	475
		Sep. 4,	457
	6020	11,	437
		18,	476
		25,	468
		Oct. 2,	477
		9,	399
		16,	466
		23,	438
			6020

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17lb. 6oz. 2s.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, Sept. 8. The ceremony of the election of Count Stanislaus Poniatowski to the throne of Poland, passed the 6th instant, with the most perfect unanimity of the suffrages of the whole nation, delivered by the different palatines assembled for that purpose. And yesterday he was proclaimed by the name of Stanislaus Augustus, and conducted to the court and palace through the acclamations of several thousands of spectators. The primate announced the election to all the foreign ministers, who in consequence thereof demanded audiences this morning; and they accordingly had the honour to pay their respects and congratulations on his happy accession to the crown. The coronation is fixed for the 25th of November.

Warsaw,

Warſaw, Sept. 10. What is moſt remarkable in this dyet of election is, that though it laſted twelve days no diſorder happened in it, no ſad accident; which is the more ſingular, as 600 nuncios, each of whom had retinues more or leſs numerous, aſſiſted at this aſſembly.

Warſaw, September 25. The king of Great Britain having been informed, by the lords commiſſioners of his treaſury, that ſome merchants of foreign countries were concerned in the contraband trade carried on in the Iſle of Man, ſituated on the coaſts of England, has ordered his miniſters reſiding in foreign countries to declare, that his Britannick majeſty has reſolved to make uſe of the utmoſt rigour to ſuppreſs that illicit trade, ſo prejudicial to his revenues, and ſo contrary to the good faith which ſhould be the baſis of true commerce. In conſequence whereof, the reſident of the king of Britain at this court has made publick that that monarch will not for the future pay any attention to the complaints of the merchants of any nation whatever, whoſe effects, ſent to the Iſle of Man with a view of evading the cuſtomhouſe duties, ſhall be ſeized and confiſcated.

Peterſburg, Aug. 28. Two ſixty gun ſhips have been burnt at Revel, and forty perſons have been loſt or wounded. The accident was occaſioned by ſome of the crew of one of thoſe veſſels, who having ſtole ſome gunpowder, in the diviſion of it let it catch fire.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 28. M. Mirowitz, in purſuance of his ſentence, was publicly beheaded on Wedneſday laſt: He behaved at his execution, as he had done throughout the whole tranſaction, with the greateſt reſignation. Six of the ſoldiers and under officers, who were engaged with him, run the gantelop the ſame day: They were ſo ſeverely whipped, that, it is ſaid, three of them are ſince dead. Many more are to be puniſhed. One Ulkakow, lieutenant in the regiment of Welikolutz, who was privy to the deſign, was accidentally drowned in his way from Smolenſko *.

Berlin, Sept. 15. The report is, that a general officer now in Schweidnitz has, with the aſſiſtance of a French engineer, reduced to a certainty the charges of powder which cannon of different weights and calibres require, ſo as to act with the greateſt power poſſible: And the ſame gentlemen have, they ſay, diſcovered the proportion in which the materials of gunpowder ought to be mixed, to make it act with the greateſt force at a given diſtance.

They write from Hanau of the 12th inſtant, that about ſix o'clock that evening, the hereditary prince of Heſſe, with her royal highneſs the princeſs of Denmark, her conſort, arrived at the caſtle of Philipſruhe, a ſummer palace, where they were received with the greateſt affection and tenderneſs by her royal highneſs princeſs Mary of England, his mother, under the diſcharge of all the artillery on the ramparts and the walls of that place, and with the loudeſt acclamations of the people.

Paris, Sept. 24. The cod fiſhery on the Newfoundland bank has been this year equally plentiful and advantageous to the perſons concerned in it. The people of St. Malo in particular have made cent. per cent. by it; which, no doubt, will encourage our merchants to fit out next year a greater number of veſſels for this commerce.

Liſbon, Sept. 19. The reigning Count de Schaumbourg Lippe has taken leave of the court, and will embark to-morrow morning on board the Expedition packet, with the officers of his ſuite. The preſents his highneſs has received, are, ſix ſmall pieces of cannon of maſſive gold, of very curious workmanſhip, with his highneſs's coat of arms upon each, upon carriages of Brazil wood, bound with ſilver-plate, and the wheels of ſilver; a diamond ſtar for his order of the black eagle; his moſt faithful majeſty's picture ſet in diamonds; and a ſet of diamond buckles.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *continued from p. 488.*

POLITICAL, *continued.*

ANSWER to Mayhew, pr. 1s. Rivington.

Mayhew's defence, pr. 2s. Nicoll.

Conſiderations on the penal laws againſt Roman catholicks, pr. 1s. Dodſley.

Bigland's obſervations on marriages, &c. pr. 3s. Dodſley (See p. 392.)

Addreſs to the ſenate of Cambridge, pr. 1s. Briſtow.

Conſiderations on a general bill for waſte lands pr. 6d. Dodſley.

Eſſay on the bad conſequence of the marriage act, pr. 6d. Hooper.

Dickinſon's ſpeech to the aſſembly of Penſilvania, pr. 6d Whiſton.

DIVINITY, &c. SERMONS.

ARCHDUTCHESS of Auſtria's Chriſtian meditations, pr. 1s. 6d. Nourſe.

Drelincourt's laſt legacy, pr. 1s. Cooke.

Stennet's ſermon, June 13, 1764, pr. 6d. Keith.

Lowth's, at Durham aſſizes, pr. 6d. Millar.

The methodiſt inſtructed, Withy.

Collection of New Teſtaments for the trinitarian and unitarian ſcheme, pr. 1s. Johnſton.

Obſervation on Macknight's harmony, pr. 1s. 6d. Henderſon.

An Eſſay concerning the human, rational ſoul pr. 3s. 6d. Fletcher.

Free's

* *See before, p.* 519.

Free's analyſis of man, pr. 1s. Sandby.
Stronge's providential hiſtory of mankind, pr. 6s. Dodſley.

PHYSIC, SURGERY.

DALBY on the virtues of cinnabar and muſk, againſt the bite of mad animals, Rivington.
Mr. Guy's anſwer to Mr Gataker. Willock.
Dr. Collignon's enquiry into the ſtructure of the human body, &c pr. 1s. Dodſley.

HUSBANDRY, TRADE.

ESSAYS on huſbandry, pr. 5s. 6d. Johnſton. (See p. 438.)
A treatiſe on Hemp, from the French of Mercandier, pr. 1s. 6d. Henderſon.
The merchant-Freighter's, &c. aſſiſtant, pr. 10s 6d.
Conſiderations on the preſent ſtate of the Eaſt-India company's affairs. Nicoll.
Eſſay on the trade of the northern colonies, pr. 1s. Becket.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY.

GUTHRIE's and Gray's general hiſtory of the world, Vol. 1. pr. 5s. a volume publiſhed every month. (See p. 454.)
Macaulay's hiſtory of St. Kilda, pr. 4s. Becket.
Henderſon's life of William the conqueror pr. 3s. Nicoll.
Morant's hiſtory and antiquities of Eſſex, part 2, pr. 10s. 6d. Whiſton.
Grove's lives of the earls and dukes of Devonſhire, pr. 3s. 6d. Nourſe.
Dodſley's annual Regiſter, for 1763, pr. 6s. Dodſley.
Expoſition de l'origine du peuple qu'on appelle les quakers, pr. 1s. 6d Johnſton.
Hiſtory of England, in a ſeries of letters, 2 Vol. pr. 6s. Newbery.
Memoirs, of the life of the rev. Mr. Jackſon pr. 3s. 6d. Field.
Voltaire's ſupplement to his eſſay on gen. hiſt. 2 vol. pr. 4s. Nourſe.
Hiſtory of the Robin-hood ſociety, pr. 3s. Fletcher.

CLASSICAL.

Magnant's French ſcholar's aſſiſtant, pr. 2s. 6d. Keith.
Hatton's ſchool-maſter's guide, in arithmetic, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.
Tindal's guide to claſſical learning, pr. 5s. Hornfield.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D'Alembert's miſcellanious pieces, tranſlated, pr. 3s. Henderſon. (See p. 516.)
Leland's diſſertation on the principles of eloquence, pr. 5s. Johnſton.
Kynaſton's vindication of Tacitus, pr. 1s. Flexney.
Johnſton's pronouncing and ſpelling dictionary, pr. 3s. Johnſton.
Jones's origin of Language, &c. pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.
Everard's mercantile book-keeping, pr. 6s. Johnſon.
Grey's Apology for the ſervants, pr. 6d. Newbery.
Tour of the duke of York, pr. 1s. Dixwell.
Progreſs of a female mind. Henderſon.
Bentivoglio's letters, Ital. and Eng. pr. 4s. Vaillant.
Friendly advice to the fair-ſex, pr. 1s Davies.
Beaumont's inſtructions pour les jeunes dames, 3 vol. pr. 9s Nourſe.
Whitworth's ſucceſſion of parliaments, pr 3s. Nicoll.
Carr's extract of a letter to a critic, pr. 6d. Flexney.
Brief and neceſſary ſupplement to all former treatiſes on quadrille, pr. 1s. Becket.
Remarks on ſome obſervations on Brown's diſſertations. Davis and Reymers.
Proceedings on Gen. Monckton's court martial, pr. 1s. Robſon.
Eclipſe races, pr. 1s. Whiſton and White.
A new treatiſe upon real quadrille, pr. 3s. Burnet.
Thomas's Britannicus eſtimator, pr. 2s. Wilſon.
Leoni's anſwer to Giardini, pr. 2s.

POETICAL.

THE true-born Scot, pr. 1s. Sumpter.
Foot's lyar, a comedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Kearſley.
The general, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.
The reſurrection, pr. 2s. 6d. Coote.
Elegiac poem, occaſioned by the death of Mr. Henley, pr. 6d. Hood.
Satire, pr. 1s. Nicoll.
Keate's ruins of Netley-abbey, pr. 6d. Dodſley.
The conteſt, pr. 1s. 6d. Henderſon.
Clodius, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.
The political theatre, pr. 1s. 6d. Wilkie.
Iſrael in Babylon, pr. 1s. Flexney.
Privilege, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.
Homer Traveſtie, pr. 5s. Hooper.
Shenſtone's works, 2 vol. pr. 12s. Dodſley. (See p. 450.)
Sketch of the Beau-monde, pr. 1s. Burd.
Boileau's 4th ſatire imitated, pr. 6d. Flexney.
The ſong of Solomon, newly tranſlated, pr. 2s. Dodſley.
The Oxford ſauſage, pr. 2s. Fletcher.

☞ *The epiſtle to Mr. John Weſley, with many other ingenious pieces from our correſpondents, in proſe and verſe, muſt be deferred to our next.——The perſon called Obadiah Walker, p. 437, was, according to the title of one of the books mentioned by Ariſtarchus, named William Walker; therefore the account of the epitaph, thoſe given, cannot be authentic, and Ariſtarchus is deſired to give a better.*